

# Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

WEATHER: Local—Partly cloudy and slightly colder.  
Eastern New York—Partly cloudy; probably light rain or snow in extreme northern portions.  
New Jersey—Cloudy.

EARLY EDITION

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## C. I. O. PARLEY URGES JOB SECURITY, CONTINUED W. P. A., WAGE-HOURS BILLS

### 5TH JAPANESE SHANGHAI PUSH BOGS DOWN

Chinese Courage Forces Nippon to Take to Air—Rout 3,000 in Shansi

(Copyright, 1937, by United Press)  
SHANGHAI, Thursday, Oct. 14 (UP).—The Japanese, finding their fifth general offensive around Shanghai bogged down by Yangtze mud and Chinese courage, attacked from the air with new vigor today.

Big bombing planes ranged along the entire 20 miles of the Shanghai front, bombing fighting men, retreating casualties, and refugees.

Chinese military spokesmen replied to the Japanese air offensive with taunts, pointing out that the Japanese in two months of fighting on the Yangtze Delta had failed to advance as far as they did in a month of fighting in 1932. The war around Shanghai entered its third month today.

**PUSH FAILS**  
The Japanese recapitulation said the Japanese, in eight weeks of fighting, had failed to consolidate their positions beyond Woosung Creek, although they have pushed over in three places; and that the farthest the Japanese line has been thrust into Chinese territory is a point six miles west of the Whang-poo river.

The Japanese command denied that it has actually started its final "big push," although on five occasions it was on the verge of starting it and has been balked by "various circumstances."

The Japanese air attack, which followed a week of rain which reduced the shell-battered roads to soggy mires and prevented movement of motorized units, was carried along the entire front, centering behind the Chinese lines west of Chapei.

#### BOMB VILLAGE

The planes bombed a market village near Chapei and Rubicon Roads, where Chinese police reported 20 were killed. The Japanese planes power-dived so close that the pilots were visible from the ground as they unloaded their charges of explosives.

Late yesterday, favored by a Southwest breeze, Japanese planes laid down a heavy smoke screen north of Tazang and Nazing, where their troops began to press forward under cover of artillery barrages.

Captive balloons were sent up to spot the enemy positions, and the Japanese guns and planes bombed the Chinese rear while the Japanese columns moved up to new entrenchments.

The Chinese military spokesman estimated that a full Japanese division of about 15,000 men was engaged in battle with Chinese two miles from Tazang, and another Japanese attack was being made between Mengka and Nazing, the key to the Chinese rear guard.

A small squadron of Japanese planes tried to destroy a bridge across Soochow Creek, where wounded soldiers were streaming toward a Chinese hospital station. Thousands of villagers were reported fleeing toward the French concession after the bombing.

The Japanese spokesman said there was "little change" in the North China situation where Japanese columns were carrying on offensive on a half dozen routes.

#### 3,000 JAPANESE ROUTED IN SHANSI PROVINCE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13 (UP).—Chinese reports said today that a strong Chinese force routed 3,000 Japanese troops in a counter-attack between Yuanping and Kwoshien in Shansi Province.

[Recent special cables to the Daily Worker from Shanghai indicate that this is one of the fronts where the Chinese Eighth Route Army, composed of Communist troops, is operating.]

Huge quantities of munitions and supplies were said to have been captured.

Chinese planes were reported arriving on Northern fronts in increasing numbers. Nine bombing planes dropped explosives on the Japanese front along the Tientsin-Pukow railroad, it was said.

### Aid for the People of China



Mrs. Lily Kim, stenciling numbers on metal coin banks, 500 of which will be placed in public places throughout the Los Angeles area to receive contributions, which will be used for the purchase of medical supplies and food for Chinese refugees in the Orient. Many local pharmacists have already contributed medical supplies to the Los Angeles Chinese Relief Society. Local Chinese of all classes belong to the active organization which already (Oct. 11) has sent 15 tons of clothing, comfort kits and medical supplies to the Chinese Red Cross at Hong Kong, where the supplies are distributed to all parts of the country.

## Britain, France Bow To Mussolini on Spain

Spanish Invasion Problem to Be Turned Over to Defunct Non-Intervention Committee—New Italian Troops Head for Spain

(By United Press)  
LONDON, Oct. 13.—Great Britain and France late today capitulated to Premier Benito Mussolini and turned the Spanish "volunteers" problem over to the London Non-Intervention Committee.

They said, however, that if nothing satisfactory can be worked out by the committee in two weeks, France and Britain will be prepared to take independent action.

The British Cabinet, in a two and a half hour session, ordered Lord Plymouth, chairman of the nearly collapsed non-intervention committee of 27 nations, to call an emergency session.

**DEFIED BY DUCE**  
Mussolini, in a formal answer last Saturday to a British-French invitation for a tripartite conference on volunteers, defiantly rejected the idea and said the Non-Intervention Committee was the only body qualified to deal with the subject. He also demanded that his ally, Nazi Germany, which is a non-intervention signatory, be included in any negotiations.

The non-intervention body, torn by dissension since its organization, was expected to meet Saturday and the "deadline" for some solution of the crisis was expected to be fixed for two weeks hence.

As soon as the British Cabinet reached its decision Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain hurried to Paris.

The majority of the key ministers threw their support to Premier Camille Chautemps in following suit in Britain's retreat before the Italian invasion of Spain.

The Leftists have been agitating for France to cease the force of neutrality and open the Pyrenees frontier for the shipment of arms and war materials to Spain's Loyalists.

**TO COMMITTEE**  
As a result of the meeting of main figures in the government, the Anglo-French demand for withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain.

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## EIGHT MILLION STRONG

An Editorial

By unanimous vote, the leaders of the CIO, celebrating two years of unprecedented advance in organizing America's mass-production industries, have frankly offered the leadership of the A. F. of L. the prospect of uniting all American trade unionists into one mighty power 8,000,000 strong.

This proposal for a unity conference of 100 representatives of unions affiliated to each organization to be fixed at a time and place agreeable to both sides sped yesterday from the C. I. O. Atlantic City Conference across the continent to the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L.

Its terms are frank, open, and eminently fair. This offer from the CIO unions which now dominate the scene of American labor marks a high-point of principledness and "statesmanship" in the word of John L. Lewis.

It is an offer which must have stirred every American laboring man with a sense of pride and hope—pride in the kind of leadership it displayed, and hope for a final burial of the split in the labor movement.

For there cannot be the slightest doubt that American labor, the millions who stand behind their CIO leaders today, as well as the millions of their brothers in the A. F. of L., earnestly wish for unity against the common enemy, exploitation and reaction.

The words of John L. Lewis must have found an appreciative echo in the heart of American labor yesterday: "Out in the localities where our great industries are located, in the community assemblies, as members of the various plants, in the daily activities of community life, there is no difference between the members of the CIO and the members of the A. F. of L. They

both want and desire the same thing—increased living standards, a high social status, more political freedom and a greater opportunity."

These sentiments are the sentiments of the whole CIO, membership and leadership alike.

And there is no question but that they are also the deep sentiments of the vast majority of the A. F. of L. in every local union.

The A. F. of L. membership in their locals can respond to this proffered handclasp of their CIO brothers in a manner that will make the top officialdom in Denver think twice before they flout that rank and file demand for unity. The earnest wish of the A. F. of L. membership for the acceptance of the CIO offer must make itself unmistakably heard in Denver.

"The situation requires statesmanship," Lewis said yesterday.

Will the Denver convention rise to the occasion? Or will the top officialdom cling to its own selfish interests in the face of the larger issues of labor unity? Will it heed its own private interests or the interests of the A. F. of L. membership?

A united labor army of 8,000,000 would work tremendous gains for American labor and the American people as a whole. It would become a rallying point for progressivism and freedom throughout the land. It would become the vanguard of a forward-marching American people.

Let labor's voice be heard demanding the acceptance of the CIO offer!

May such a demand for unity arise that no one or no group will be able to ignore it! For the unity of American labor!

### AFL Parley Condemns Labor Board

Will Forced to Recognize Daily Worker Exposure at Convention

By Louis F. Budenz

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 13.—"I challenge those statements," declared Joseph Gladski, of the Shenandoah, Pa., Central Labor body, throwing the gauntlet down to Joseph O'Connell of the Progressive Miners to a startled A. F. of L. convention.

Gladski's unexpected challenge came when William Green, grasping the hand of O'Connell, had declared:

"I know and understand that all the statements of Brother Joseph O'Connell against the officials of the United Mine Workers are 'keep said with the full knowledge and understanding that all of this is a matter of public record and can be substantiated.'"

"That is right," said O'Connell. "I defy anyone to challenge these statements."

Then it was that Gladski made his challenge.

Green rapped the delegate to sit down, but Gladski insisted that he raise a point of order. Green, however, hammered him down.

When queried later, Gladski stated that he had intended to "expose the hypocrisy of William Green in his part and quote what Green had said of the P. M. A. at the United Mine Workers' convention."

**AUDITORIUM, DENVER, Colo., Oct. 13.**—Federal courts, big employers and large capitalist newspapers were appealed to as witnesses against the National Labor Relations Board by Executive Council forces today, as this American Federation of Labor convention condemned the board and called for amendment of the Wagner Act.

Under convention decision, acting on the Will-Frey resolution committee report, the Executive Council is to gather "proof of maladministration" on the board's part, in order that Congress may amend the act "to prevent hereafter the usurped authority now being exercised by the board and its agencies."

The Executive Council are also to "seek immediate correction of the deplorable, disruptive and destructive 'condition' brought about by the board—John P. Frey interpreted to mean "a complete house cleaning in personnel."

A new orgy in red-baiting was indulged in by Col. Frey as he predicted "immediate repercussions

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## Murray Asks Enforcement of CIO Collective Agreement Policies

Says If Employers Keep Faith CIO Will Give Full Cooperation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.

—Following is the complete text of the speech of Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee of the C.I.O. conference for observance of contracts between unions and employers:

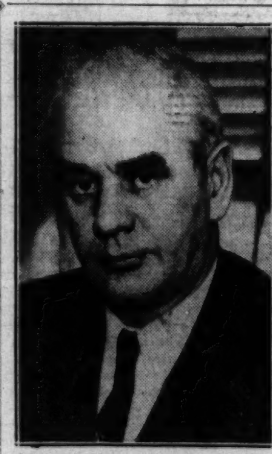
"I suggest I do not think that we should bicker about any resolution of this description. I think we ought to make a record and we ought to make it clear to this nation that the C.I.O. proposes to respect the provisions of contracts honorably. Is there anything particularly injurious about a policy of that description? I can see nothing wrong about it.

I have traveled all over the United States of America condemning employers because they did not enter a collective bargaining agreement with my organization. And I have promised from the public platform during the conduct of our campaign to organize steel workers throughout this country that if employers entered into contracts with my organization in good faith, they could expect the cooperation of my union in the fair administration of that contract. Anything wrong with that? A contract is a contract. A contract is a bond—it is not a mere promise.

I have an appreciation of the shortcomings of the employers and of the great educational work that labor has necessarily to undertake to appreciate the full value of a collective bargaining agreement, and I know it is part of labor's mission to interest themselves in the conduct of such enterprises and be patient while doing it.

I think that everything that has been said with respect to employers violating contracts from the floor of this Convention Hall this afternoon is absolutely true. I do not think there is any question about that, and yet despite the truthfulness of both statements, my primary interest in this movement is to establish universal collective bargaining.

I know that collective bargaining agreements will bring with them certain misunderstandings, certain differences of opinion, and some misgivings as to the future of such. However, all that this resolution does is to propose to the conference an obedience to contracts entered into in



PHILIP MURRAY

good faith and the promise of our cooperation to management to join with them in the fair administration of such collective bargaining agreements.

I do not think that it is our function to run around with an offer to sign on one hand and the possibility of violating with the other. That isn't our business in the game of labor as I understand it. Our problem in the field of labor is to organize and then to educate our people to the true meaning and appreciation and value of contracts, when organizations come together to strive, through the process of honest collective bargaining, to get for the workers of this nation a better deal. You cannot get it without collective bargaining. That is why the C. I. O. was created—so that we might be able to secure through these processes better advantages and better things for labor.

"It seems to me that if that is our mission in life—and I think it is—that there cannot be anything particularly injurious in a declaration from this conference that where we enter into collective bargaining agreements we will respect the provisions of these contracts and co-operate with management. That is eminently fair and it is reasonable. I do not think that anyone here within the sound of my voice believes that the purpose of the principle of collective bargaining as it is understood by the Committee for Industrial Organization is for the purpose of destroying unions.

"I think we have to be reasonable in all such matters. And yet, I do not think that our resolution here should contain

Contract No Mere Promise, But Bond of Faith, He Says

any qualification that we will do certain things if the other fellow is willing to do them. I do not believe it is the purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization to be running around this country to secure collective bargaining agreements with a chip on its shoulder. It has got to use ordinary processes of reason and intelligence to negotiate for its members the best kind of a contract that economic conditions will enable them to negotiate.

A man cannot get any more out of life than he will take out of life. I think a man can get more out of life through collective bargaining, as I understand it, through the instrumentality of strong unions than he can without unions. Every constructive organization of labor that I know of that hopes to build and perpetuate itself and win respect and admiration at the hands of labor, must necessarily make a declaration of its intention—a declaration of sincerity and a declaration of good faith. I believe that a declaration of this description coming from the Committee for Industrial Organization will give more confidence to the workers of this nation in the work of our committee than it will give to any other group throughout the country.

We are seeking new members. We are endeavoring to build new organizations. We are endeavoring to improve standards of living and conditions of labor. And we adhere to the policy of belief that those things can best come to men and women through the instrument of collective bargaining. Hence the introduction of the resolution.

My own organization is a fitting example of the trade of abuse that labor unions can be subjected to whilst going through their formative period, their period of organization. During the course of our six weeks' "Little Steel" strike twenty men were killed and sent to hospitals. Eight hundred were sent to prison, arrested on trumped-up charges.

And whilst these things were going on throughout the country, the papers were permitted to print fifth designated to create the impression that the SWOC and the CIO were irresponsible institutions led by irresponsible men incapable of constructive building. So this Resolution has been in-

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## ADOPTS STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION PLANS

Express Attitude on the National Labor Relations Board

By C. A. Hathaway (Editor, Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—Three main issues occupied the attention of the C.I.O. conference here today—the attitude of the C.I.O. toward the National Labor Relations Board, the C.I.O.'s legislative program and its attitude toward contractual relations with the employers.

Philip Murray of the SWOC presided at the session.

After a report by the Committee on Finance which was not made public and reports by Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO director and Longshoremen's leader, and John Green of the Marine and Shipbuilders Union, the Conference proceeded to take up the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Lee Pressman, CIO attorney and secretary of Resolutions Committee, made the report. The first resolution reported upon, that on the C. I. O.'s legislative program, was adopted unanimously without debate. This program was built on the fundamental idea that "Each worker has a right to a job and must be guaranteed security of employment."

**OUTLINES LEGISLATION**  
With that as the starting point the CIO adopted the following legislative program:

"1.—Federal legislation be enacted, licensing all business enterprises engaged in interstate commerce. Each business unit, to remain in its license, will have to comply with a code protecting the rights of labor guaranteed under the laws of the United States.

"2.—Federal Wage and Hour Legislation should be enacted which will establish the cardinal principle of increasing employment among the workers in the several industries, as well as enacting the basic minimum wage to eliminate the severe abuses prevalent in many industries.

"3.—The Federal Government must recognize the right to every worker to have a job. For the workers who are now being discharged or laid off, Federal funds must be appropriated sufficient to continue the WPA and the PWA. Federal funds should also be appropriated sufficient to afford opportunities for work and education of the youth of this country.

**SECURITY PROGRAM**  
"4.—The Federal Social Security legislation should be amended in several respects in order to extend its operation and also to increase the benefits guaranteed thereunder. Such amendments may be summarized as follows:

(A) The Old Age Insurance System should be accelerated and broadened into an old age permanent disability and survivor's insurance system. This might include:

1. Monthly benefit payments should start in 1939 instead of 1942.

2. Benefits should be provided for surviving widows and orphans, regardless of the age of the deceased.

3. Benefits should be provided for permanent, total disability.

(B) Unemployment Compensation should be extended so as to include compensation for workers who are unemployed for any legitimate reason.

(C) A complete health program should be incorporated which will grant adequate cash and medical benefits.

(D) The program should be extended to include agricultural workers, domestic employees, marine workers, and the unemployment compensation program should be extended to include employees of Federal instrumentalities not completely owned by the United States.

**ON LABOR BOARD**  
"The decisions of the National Labor Relations Board affecting

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# Ralph Bates to Speak on Spain at Mecca Temple Friday

## Spivak Tells Boston Hearing of Numerous Nazi Groups in U. S.

Ace Labor Reporter Tells Investigating Committee of German Spy Network and Gives Record of Hunter to Prove Activities of Nazis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Nazi Germany is spending \$2,500,000 a year in the United States to spread subversive Nazi propaganda against our democratic system, John L. Spivak, ace labor reporter, charged today before the special legislative committee inquiring into "radical activities." Spivak had been asked to testify by Massachusetts.

He showed that the Nazis had worked secretly in the United States, including Massachusetts, with the backing of influential business men and the German Government.

There is an interlocking directorate of the Nazi groups in this country, Spivak declared, with outlets in strategic cities.

The chief Nazi propagandist in Massachusetts, he revealed, is Edward S. Hunter of Boston, who is president of the Industrial Defense Association.

Spivak read a letter written by Hunter to the German consul at Boston in March 1934 asking for funds to start a "real Nazi campaign."

Hunter is a notorious anti-Semite and foe of the New Deal. He has Nazi "fuehrer" in the United States.

### GERMAN CONSULS

Spivak proved that German consuls in this country worked with Kuhn's German-American Bund to smuggle and distribute subversive anti-American propaganda.

The committee was startled by Spivak's disclosure that prominent Massachusetts citizens, either intentionally or having been duped, had contributed to Hunter's association.

Spivak exposed the connection of the Nazis in the United States with the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, the Sentinels of the Republic, and other vigilante groups, and uniformed armed troops which worked as well as Jews, Catholics and Negroes.



JOHN L. SPIVAK

## LaGuardia Outlines His Housing Program

Lashes Tammany's 'Club-House' Approach to Problems of Slum Clearance—Ridicules Critics Who Attack City's Housing Program

Mayor LaGuardia lashed out vigorously at his Tammany critics yesterday who had charged that the city's slum clearance program was "unconstitutional."

"It may be," he said, "but there's nothing in the Constitution which says that people must live in fire-traps."

The Mayor made the housing issue the subject of a campaign talk at a political luncheon held at the Commodore Hotel in honor of Stanley M. Isaacs, Fusion-Progressive-Labor Party-Republican candidate for Borough President of Manhattan.

Thomas E. Dewey, the Mayor's running mate for District Attorney of New York County, Isaacs and Dr. John L. Elliot, president of the Ethical Culture Society, also addressed the luncheon.

The Mayor blasted at the "opponent" who said the first housing projects in New York City were "unsatisfactory."

### PRAISE PROJECTS

"The first houses were built with relief labor," he said, "and the projects were the most interesting and important experiments in the entire relief program."

He pointed out that the bonds floated for the first housing projects were backed by the property which the city took from landlords who owned the old properties.

"We took skilled mechanics and carpenters who were raking leaves and put them to work on the houses before a public works program was ever thought of," the Mayor declared. "There stands a monument of the greatest project ever attempted with unemployed workers in this country. And my opponent calls it disastrous."

"He wants to see these unemployed workers knocking at doors to go back raking leaves."

The Mayor said that when "you are talking about girders and buildings," but about "men, women and children," he called the families living in the new city-built apartments.

"Don't blame the tenants," the Mayor shouted. "It's the system which makes the slums."

### CONDEMN 7,000 HOUSES

He pointed to the Harlem housing project where 74 families are paying \$7 a room and the Williamsburg project, which he said is the "largest low rent housing project in the country where 1,627 families will be taken care of."

"Then they say nothing has been done," he said. "We stepped in and condemned over 7,000 tenement houses, demolished 3,000 and boarded up 4,000. We obtained 1,400 agreements with owners of buildings and all now have complied with requirements of the law."

"Lawyers say it is unconstitutional. It might be, but there's nothing in the Constitution which says people must live in firetraps."

In 1934 there were 37 persons killed in fires in old-law tenements, the Mayor pointed out. In 1935 there were 26 deaths, in 1936 there

## Amter to Be Witness At Public Hearing on High Cost of Living

A people's public hearing to take testimony on the high cost of living, with Israel Amter, Communist candidate for City Council from Manhattan, scheduled as a witness, will be held tonight at 8:30 P.M. at Public School 64, 9th Street and Avenue B.

The public hearing is under the auspices of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party, 6th A. D.

The Commission announced that local tradesmen, including butcher, grocer as well as housewife, unemployed and the public will be given an opportunity to testify on how the high cost of living affects them.

The Commission announced that local tradesmen, including butcher, grocer as well as housewife, unemployed and the public will be given an opportunity to testify on how the high cost of living affects them.

## Britain and France Bow To Mussolini

Spanish Invasion Problem Goes to Defunct Control Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

Buckingham Palace to discuss the situation with King George VI who has given deep attention to the crisis and has held repeated conferences with his cabinet leaders, including Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, during the last two weeks.

### NEW TROOPS SENT

Rome dispatches revealed that three military transports left Naples carrying infantry and machine gun companies to Libya where Mussolini is massing close to 50,000 troops because of complications of "an international character."

European chancelleries believed these heavy Nazi African reinforcements, stretched along the frontiers of French Tunisia and British Egypt, might ultimately be transferred to the Spanish battlefronts.

United Press dispatches from Madrid quoted Loyalist leaders as asserting that Mussolini, far from reducing or halting his commitments on behalf of the fascists, was sending more troops and preparing to play a major role in a new offensive on the Aragon front.

A 22-year-old Italian aviator, Roberto Boccarelli, was captured on the Aragon front after his first flight—and admitted that he arrived in Spain only 15 days ago.

He pointed out that guided by that concept he worked for passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the early days, advocated old-age pensions, supported unemployment insurance, advocated the shorter work day, opposed injunctions in labor disputes, supported minimum wage legislation and for 15 years worked to clean up the city slums.

The City Planning Commission created by the new City Charter will be hindered in its work if Tammany gains control of the Board of Estimate next year, Isaacs said and added:

"A Tammany Board of Estimate would take no constructive interest whatever in city planning. It never has. Tammany thinks only in terms of what there is in it for them. My Tammany opponent has never concerned himself in the slightest degree in the past with either housing problems or city planning, possibly he doesn't know what it is all about."

Dewey, who called Isaacs "the most modest candidate who ever stood on a platform," said that "what is called for today in our great cities and particularly in this New York City is to drain the economic swamps and in the main to attack the twin problems of over-congestion and under-privilege."

"For many years," he said, "it has been recognized by everyone that decent living conditions and decent working conditions provide two of the best weapons for the protection of youth against the temptations of crime."

"Previous administrations in this city have approached this great problem with the time-honored formula of the district club-house—of doling out once a year to the less fortunate men, women and children of ice cream and soda pop at a picnic, or a free walk in Central Park; and in the winter of sending a bag of coal or a basket of food to shivering people in a ramshackle flat."

"And they smile smugly as they tell of how they 'take care of the poor in the district.' No one of them ever cared to inquire into the causes of such conditions, or to raise a hand to better them. This is in direct contrast to the modern, the decent, the Stanley Isaacs approach."

"I know that the Communist Press is making such a statement and I wish to say that I am not a member of the National Civic Federation."

That was all that Woll had to say in answer to the damaging evidence being published against him in the Daily Worker.

The discussion of the National Labor Relations Board brought forth a parade of craft union officials to indict it as an ally of the C. I. O.

Frey opened up with a lengthy tirade, in which he declared, "The men and women acting as regional directors are unqualified by experience for those positions."

He asserted that directors and staff "are violent partisans of the C. I. O."

Waxing heated, Frey demanded the "immediate removal as incompetent and biased" Mrs. Eleanor Herrick, regional director in New York, Mrs. A. W. Rosseter of San Francisco and A. Howard Myers of Boston.

Frey complained in case after case, notably the National Roller Bearing Co., of Oakland, Cal., that the agreement for joint action between the employers and the craft union officials had been interfered with by the board.

He charged that regional officers were "organizing stations for the C. I. O." and that the board delays cases where the A. F. of L. has signed contracts with employers, waiting for C. I. O. to organize the men.

The N.L.R.B. is "limiting the right of voluntary association," Frey cried angrily, challenging them to meet the A. F. of L. unions "on their own grounds."

DISCLOSES MOTIVE

The N.L.R.B. is engaged "in a nation-wide attempt to reshape, reconstruct and reform the American labor movement not along the lines we want," Frey shouted, letting the craft union cat out of the bag.

"I hope the national administration will take action on these abuses and will forestall the action of an indignant Congress against the board."

Federal Courts and employers were referred to as supporting the view of craft union officials in a long parade of speakers against the board. This list included Secretary G. M. Bugniet of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, President Tracey of the

## RENN, COWLEY, A.F.L. Parley Condemns Labor Board, Votes Japan Boycott—Hears Woll on 'Daily' Expose

Novelist Will Talk on 'How Will War in Spain End?'

Ralph Bates, distinguished British novelist and captain of the International Brigade who just arrived from Spain, will answer all questions put to him from the floor of Mecca Temple, 133 W. 55th St., Friday at 8:30 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Friends

of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the League of American Writers, Bates will speak on the subject, "How Will the War in Spain End?"

Rockwell Kent, one of America's most noted artists, will be the chairman of the meeting. An outstanding group of literary figures will sit on the platform in a tribute to Bates. They are Ludwig Renn, his fellow officer in the International Brigade; Malcolm Cowley, editor of the New Republic; Albert Maltz, author of "Black Pit" and "Stevedore"; Elliott Paul, author of "The Life and Death of a Spanish Town"; Kyle Crichton, associate editor of Colliers and Corliss Lamont.

The Mecca Temple meeting Friday night will be the start of a North American speaking tour for Bates. He will appear in hundreds of cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico during the next three months and then will return to the front line trenches in Spain.

Bates is qualified to discuss the war in Spain, not only because he was one of the organizers of the International Brigade but because he has lived in Spain for ten years. His novels "Lean Men" and "Olive Field" are concerned with the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

16 Anti-Fascists Go on Trial in Italian Court

ROME, Oct. 13.—Sixteen Italian anti-fascists went on trial today before a secret special tribunal on charges of organizing an underground united front organization in Milan last year against the dictatorship of Premier Mussolini.

They face either banishment to the barren Lipari Islands, or death before a firing squad.

Two of the accused were not present in person, having managed to escape the clutches of the OVRA, fascist secret police.

The defendants were described in the press as Communists, Socialists and Republicans.

The recent efforts of the political police have been aimed at smashing the growing opposition to the war policies of the Mussolini regime against any aid to the Spanish Government.

Ask France Take Stronger Stand on Spain

Socialists, Communists and Trade Union Federation Press Demand

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will go before the London Non-Intervention Committee, in line with Premier Benito Mussolini's counter-demand.

Attending the ministerial conference were Yvon Delbois, Foreign Minister; Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister; Ministers of State Leon Blum, Paul Faure, Albert Sarraut and Maurice Violette; Edouard Daladier, Minister of Defense; Pierre Laval, Minister of the Interior; Navy Minister and several military experts. The Socialists are Blum, Faure and Violette.

The French General Staff is insistent that, whatever the outcome of the London meetings, Italy must evacuate the island of Majorca, because fascist occupation there is a menace to French military mobilization.

The reactionary forces, though beaten badly at Sunday's cantonal elections, have redoubled their campaign against any aid to the Spanish Government.

West Coast Maritime Council Asks Boycott of Japan Goods

San Francisco Council to Sponsor Conference to Push Campaign

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (UP).—The Maritime Federation Council of the San Francisco Bay area today called upon all trade unions in San Francisco and Oakland to boycott Japanese goods.

The council announced that it will sponsor a conference in opening a campaign among ship and dock workers to place a "consumers' embargo" against Japanese products in protest against Japanese "aggression" in China.

The San Francisco Council is an important executive branch of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, which claims to represent approximately 40,000 maritime workers.

Named to organize the boycott among San Francisco workers were Walter J. Stack of the Marine Firemen; G. Bulcke, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union official; and J. N. Sneddon, of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

Mine Union Parley Backs Roosevelt's Peace Policy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—Support of President Roosevelt's policy of international co-operation to curb war as expressed in his recent Chicago speech was voted today by more than 200 delegates assembled at the convention of District Five of the United Mine Workers of America.

The resolution passed by the delegates was substituted by the Resolutions Committee for a number proposed by delegates on war and fascism including several on fascist aggression in Spain and China.

Another progressive resolution passed by the delegates condemned the leadership of the A. F. of L. for using all kinds of tactics to disrupt the labor movement and endorsed the progressive industrial union policies of the C. I. O.

The delegates also went on record regarding the formation of a women's buyer league to patronize union-made products and to instruct the district executive board to do everything in its power for the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

## A.F.L. Parley Condemns Labor Board, Votes Japan Boycott—Hears Woll on 'Daily' Expose

Issue of National Civic Federation Membership by Woll Brought Before Floor of Denver Convention

By Louis F. Budenz

(Continued from Page 1)

in Washington" from his announcement that Edwin Smith, member of the N.L.R.B., had had a private dinner in his home at which John L. Lewis and the counsel of the Soviet Embassy had been present.

"Communist, Communist, Communist," said Frey as he threatened to prefer charges against Smith for this dinner, which Frey averred "unfits this man for the board."

The Communist press had also been mentioned by Matthew Woll, before the committee began its report this morning, but this was in a mild and apologetic tone.

DENIAL TO DELEGATES

This statement had reference to the Daily Worker articles exposing Woll's continued cooperation with the National Civic Federation. On this point, Woll said to the convention:

"Delegate Trotter inferred yesterday that I am still a member of the National Civic Federation since Atlantic City I have not been a member or officer of that organization."

"I know that the Communist Press is making such a statement and I wish to say that I am not a member of the National Civic Federation."

RAPS DIRECTORS

That was all that Woll had to say in answer to the damaging evidence being published against him in the Daily Worker.

The discussion of the National Labor Relations Board brought forth a parade of craft union officials to indict it as an ally of the C. I. O.

Frey opened up with a lengthy tirade, in which he declared, "The men and women acting as regional directors are unqualified by experience for those positions."

He asserted that directors and staff "are violent partisans of the C. I. O."

Waxing heated, Frey demanded the "immediate removal as incompetent and biased" Mrs. Eleanor Herrick, regional director in New York, Mrs. A. W. Rosseter of San Francisco and A. Howard Myers of Boston.

Frey complained in case after case, notably the National Roller Bearing Co., of Oakland, Cal., that the agreement for joint action between the employers and the craft union officials had been interfered with by the board.

He charged that regional officers were "organizing stations for the C. I. O." and that the board delays cases where the A. F. of L. has signed contracts with employers, waiting for C. I. O. to organize the men.

The N.L.R.B. is "limiting the right of voluntary association," Frey cried angrily, challenging them to meet the A. F. of L. unions "on their own grounds."

DISCLOSES MOTIVE

The N.L.R.B. is engaged "in a nation-wide attempt to reshape, reconstruct and reform the American labor movement not along the lines we want," Frey shouted, letting the craft union cat out of the bag.

"I hope the national administration will take action on these abuses and will forestall the action of an indignant Congress against the board."

Federal Courts and employers were referred to as supporting the view of craft union officials in a long parade of speakers against the board. This list included Secretary G. M. Bugniet of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, President Tracey of the

same union, James Taylor of the Washington Federation of Labor, J. J. Mara of the Boot and Shoe Workers and Jasper Davis of the Boilermakers.

MEGRADY ASSAILED

While Frey had told of his regard for "only one member of the board, Chairman Madden," Bugniet accused the same Madden of "intellectual trickery."

The I.B.E.W. secretary also assailed F. McGrady, former assistant Secretary of Labor and now personnel director of the Radio Corporation of America, as "a friend of the C. I. O." Bugniet attacked the contract just entered into between that corporation and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, although it gives the workers \$100,000 in back pay. He stated that the electrical workers' officials would carry this case into the Federal Courts.

The other speakers also relied heavily on the courts for their planned assaults upon N.L.R.B. rulings, stating that the board tries to force them to have elections of the workers when the employer wants to sign contracts with them.

Mara of the Boot and Shoe Workers was particularly emphatic on this point, pointing to cases in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

The chief charge made by Tracey against the board was that, "The board has disregarded the Federal courts and the courts of Pennsylvania," in the Ambridge case, even though the corporation wanted to deal with the I.B.E.W.

Tracey castigated the board for not certifying the I.B.E.W. as the regular union in that plant after the election had been won by that organization. He contended that the board was using the excuse of 185 contested ballots to prevent the I.B.E.W. from acting as the recognized representative of the men.

Tracey and Bugniet expressed their horror at the "loud speakers and other such devices used by the C. I. O. to keep the men in an uncertain frame of mind."

BACK JAPAN BOYCOTT

No voices were raised in defense of the board, the extravagant barrage having evidently intimidated the progressive delegates. When the vote was taken, the "No's" were so faint that Green declared the motion against the board passed unanimously.

Co-operation with "all the free national trade union movements in other countries" for a boycott on Japanese manufactured products was called for in a resolution adopted by the convention, following the N. L. R. B. debate.

Such action was recommended by the Resolutions Committee, and approved by the convention without discussion, in order "to have immediate effect upon Japan and pre-

## Delegates to AFL Amazed by Expose

Green, Woll Tell Daily Worker They Had No Contact with Civic Federation Chief Despite Letters, Telephone Calls Between Three

By Louis F. Budenz

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 13.—Delegates to this American Federation of Labor were filled with amazement this afternoon at the expose in Monday's issue of the Daily Worker of the connection between high A. F. of L. officials and the National Civic Federation.

As they left the convention hall, the delegates were handed copies of the paper which reached here.

Flushing vividly and staring violently when shown the photostat of the letter published in the first page of Monday's Daily Worker, Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., contended solemnly, "This letter proves that I did resign and withdrew from the National Civic Federation."

Woll chose "not to comment" at this time on the dinner referred to in the letter which the National Civic Federation was to arrange to honor Joseph P. Ryan, New York waterfront czar of the A. F. of L.

NOTHING TO DO WITH EASLEY

William Green asserted to the Daily Worker today that any charges that he had dealings with Ralph Easley on the steel strike are "false, malicious and untrue."

"I refused to attend the capital-labor luncheon," Green declared. "I have had nothing to do with Easley and will have nothing to do with him." The A. F. of L. president also denied that he had ever conferred with Matthew Woll about any letter to citizens or on any talk with Girdler about an anti-C. I. O. drive.

Monday's issue of the Daily Worker was the first of a series of articles, containing many photostatic copies of letters in an exchange of correspondence between Ralph M. Easley and Green, Woll, John P. Frey, head of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

The correspondence covered a period of many months. It related to proposals for capital-labor harmony luncheons, with the C. I. O. left out, a plan for an A. F. of L. deal with Tom Girdler during the height of the strike in "Little Steel" and on spreading of a false story about Lewis receiving \$750,000 "from Communist sources."

The passage referred to by Woll in his letter which appeared Monday, followed suggestions to Easley on how to arrange the dinner for Ryan because of the latter's war against Communists on the waterfront. He advised that there should be some labor leaders at the affair otherwise Ryan would be accused of "playing into the hands of the capitalists."

Concerning the advisability of his (Woll's) acting as chairman, Woll said:

"I do not know if I would be the best one to preside at such a meeting. There might be those who would say that my resignation from the National Civic Federation was merely a pretense."

Woll was forced to resign in October, 1935, as acting chairman of the N. C. F. when a resolution was introduced into the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City prohibiting membership in the anti-labor outfit.

Same union, James Taylor of the Washington Federation of Labor, J. J. Mara of the Boot and Shoe Workers and Jasper Davis of the Boilermakers.

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convention in regard to the C. I. O. on the Pacific Coast, Mayor John F. Dore, of Seattle, Wash., political henchman of David Beck of the Teamsters, was rushed to the platform this afternoon.

In vigilante language, Dore called on the A. F. of L. to ally itself with "the law and order forces" against the "perpetrators of radical and un-American organizations."

He declared that he as Mayor, with "almost unlimited power," will drive the C. I. O. out of Seattle. In doing so, he gloated over the alleged picking out of the American Newspaper Guild and the Furriers Union in Seattle, reciting how the A. F. of L. unions had broken the furrier's strike when the fur shop owners would not sign an agreement.

TALKS FOR BUSINESS

"Business is determined that the C. I. O. shall not get a hold in Seattle, and I as Mayor am determined that they shall not get a hold there," Dore continued.

Picketing can only be carried on in Seattle by his consent, Dore said proudly, and he will allow no one to picket except with the written consent of the Seattle Central Labor Body. That body often agrees not to picket when the Mayor tells them not to do so, he continued.

Denouncing Harry Bridges as an "alien" and Pritchett of the Timber Workers as "a man who had trouble with the immigration authorities," Dore shouted:

"How can you expect American-born people to have confidence in leaders who are aliens and who are not looked on favorably by the immigration authorities?"

ONCE HIS "FRIEND"

In the next breath he said that "the alien" Bridges had been his friend but that he had split with Bridges when "this man decided to destroy the A. F. of L. on the Pacific Coast."

Throwing up his hands in horror, the red-faced and pudgy vigilante Mayor declared that Bridges stood for the "end of the employer class." "Let me say," he went on, angrily, "that no class will take over the control of the United States, whether it is the American Federation of Labor or the Communist Party for Industrial Organization class."

Then Dore got to his main job here, when he shouted:

"The job of cleaning out the C. I. O. on the Pacific Coast is not a hard one. It is not hard, except with the longshoremen. They are 15 per cent against the C. I. O. but they stay there because of the hiring hall."

ASSAULTS HIRING HALLS

Bitterly assailing the hiring halls, by which union men have "on their freedom," as agencies of Bridges, Dore pleaded with the convention to "come out and fight the C. I. O."



# 1,000 Seattle Progressives Stage Peace March for China

## Ministers Ask United Action Against Japan

Prominent Leaders of Commonwealth Federation Praise President Roosevelt's Peace Speech and Attack Police Seizure of C. F. Banners Recently

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 13.—In a mass demand for peace through invocation of the Nine-Power Pact against Japan in her invasion of China, more than 1,000 men, women and children marched here in a "peace parade" sponsored by the Committee Against International Aggression.

As the procession reached the Central Building, in the heart of downtown Seattle's financial district, at Third Ave. and Marion St., location of the Japanese Consulate, foot marchers left the vanguard of hundreds of automobiles, which continued on several miles to the University of Washington campus, and marched about the block covered by the structure.

Howard G. Coddigan, executive secretary of the Washington Commonwealth Federation, demanded invocation of the Nine-Power Pact as "the only means of preserving world peace."

Attacking police seizure of W. C. F. peace banners, asking that the pact be invoked, during President Roosevelt's visit a few days before, Coddigan also praised Roosevelt for his championing the pact in a subsequent speech. "Our only crime, in the banner incident, was agreeing with President Roosevelt before he publicly agreed with himself," Coddigan declared.

City Councilman Hugh DeLacy, president of the W. C. F., lauded the unity and laying aside of creeds and nationalities.

In a dramatic plea for ending fascist aggression, Miss Edie Gillan of the Youth Peace Council, begged for the cessation of war, "in which it is the blood of youth—the world's hope and promise—that will be spilled."

**MINISTER URGES ACTION**  
The Rev. Dr. Charles McCaughey, Northwest regional superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declared: "It is our duty to stand against the world that can be spared the unspeakable horror of another war. It will take more than a slap on the wrist to halt Japanese invasion of China."

Other speakers were Dr. Ralph V. Conrad, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church and representative of the Seattle Council of Churches, and Dr. Walter G. Hillner, former president of the China Club.

Among groups represented in the Committee Against International Aggression are Y. W. C. A., W. C. F., W. C. T. U., Seattle Council of Churches, Seattle Labor Union Council and Workers' Alliance.

Proceeding in the parade, the Women's League of the W. C. F. enthusiastically voted to wear cotton and rayon stockings and underwear for the duration of the invasion.

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"KINDERGARTEN" Home and school for your child. Beautiful house facing Ocean. Scientific diet; experienced teachers; arts, crafts, various activities. Only few vacancies. 4317 Atlantic Ave., Sea Gate. ES. 2-6143.

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YOUNG MEN & YOUNG WOMEN wanted. You can earn \$20 and up selling New Masses. Special Offer. Call ORGANSKY 7-1036. 37 East 12th St.

**WANTED: 25 Young Men and Women, \$12 per week wages.**  
Y.C.L. Members.  
See Rosenberg, 80 E. 13th St. 5th floor.

**SOCIAL DANCE GROUP** starting classes: Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. Men, women, beginners. Registration daily: 2-10 P.M. 54 5th Ave. (14th St.) GR. 4-2224. Palace.

**AMERICAN ARTISTS SCHOOL: PHOTOGRAPHY** Courses opening Oct. 19th. Limited to 15 students. Register Now! 19 West 14th St. CH. 3-9251.

**THIS MARLOW—Teacher of Classical Ballet** now resuming instruction at the Dodge Studio, 12 E. 8th St. GR. 7-7812. Children's classes: Saturday from 11-12 A.M.; Classes for Adults: Saturday 2:30-3:30, Wednesday 7:30-8:30 P.M.

## A 'Commercial Bomb' in London



London shoppers are learning to look for the "We Sell No Japanese Goods" in stores in the city. Above are customers looking at a big sign pasted in a tobacco shop as a protest against the mass murder by Japanese in China. Thousands of British merchants are refusing to deal with Japan and are cancelling contracts with Japanese firms.

## BMT Workers Point to Union Button; Say, 'This CIO's a Mighty Big Thing'

Carmen, Porters, All Happy Over New Agreement

By Beth McHenry  
Wage increases aren't hard things to accept and the men working under the ground in the subways of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation looked happy and talked it yesterday after hearing of the agreement the company signed with the Transport Workers Union.

The agreement, with its closed shop contract and its 10 per cent wage increase, was the big subject last night among the men who work the BMT. The union button with its great big CIO was on almost every cap and the fellows would reach up and touch it with their fingers, as they talked.

Up at Times Square a carman named Jim Kelly, who's been working on the BMT since 1906, said: "Sure, it's a big thing, this CIO."

**FOR LA GUARDIA**  
"There'll be plenty of them voting for LaGuardia this trip," he said with a grin. "I've been for him myself, right along, but some of the men never thought so much about it till lately. Too bad the whole bunch of us ain't living in the Bronx, because we'd sure like to cast a vote for Mike Guili, every one of us."

Mr. Kelly said he guessed he'd be getting 50 cents an hour with the raise. He put in 48 hours a week and can remember the day when he never thought the men would just go on "helping other people get places fast but not going ahead much themselves." The victory of the Union on the BMT makes him feel 15 years younger than his 55, he said.

Around a post or two from Mr. Kelly, Benjamin Carson, a Negro porter, smiled at mention of the agreement.

"Twenty-five dollar minimum means a lot to us fellows," he said. "I'm getting \$24 a week now, working ten hours a day, but there's plenty making a lot less. I've been working eight years on the BMT and when I started, I made pretty little wages."

About \$18 is what he got for full time then, Carson said. He added it was hard to tell exactly because they started out by working you so irregular that it took a mathematical genius to figure out how much you were getting and for what hours.

"Anyway, now," he said, "we know we aren't going to get fooled any more, working this line. The union is a big thing."

**FOR MAYOR**  
"Listen," Mr. Carson answered that question, "if we fellows who work here in this subway could just go over there and lift Mr. LaGuardia right over the election line, we'd do it and no fooling. He's got our vote all right, just as he's got the vote of every working man that knows what it's all about."

The woman in the ticket booth or the BMT saw the union in a different light today, too. They were

Other workers predicted the women would sign readily enough now, knowing that if the TWU is strong enough to crack the hard nut that is the BMT, they're strong enough to protect the jobs of the people who join up with them.

A trainman named Jess Andrews, who "isn't on regular," said the agreement certainly made him feel better about the winter coming on. Andrews has been getting 40 cents an hour, now he'll get 55 cents. He's been getting as little as \$18 a week, some weeks since the summer ended and Coney Island closed and the rush of work slowed down.

"Some fellows get as little as \$8, when they miss a 'report' he said.

Andrews looked at his watch and said the first thing he was going to do when he got off duty at 7 o'clock was to find a "little dumb-bell" of a woman employee who wouldn't join the union.

"She's getting \$16 now—just wait till I see her! She and the rest of them could be getting \$25 a week if they only had the sense to know what the union is. Well, I guess they'll learn fast now."

The Tribune is charged with the intimidation of Graham P. Dolan, copyreader, and pressure leading to the resignation of three other Guildsmen.

These Labor Board cases were considered by Don Stevens, Guild organizer, as the first steps in gaining for Chicago newspaper men the right to organize freely. "There has been concerted action by the press in Chicago to fight the Guild by every method possible," said Stevens. "A conspiracy of silence has been kept against the charges of the Guild in all Chicago papers."

**Philadelphia Plans Morning Election Rally**  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Carl Reeve, candidate for City Treasurer, and Thomas Nabried, candidate for City Controller, in the coming municipal elections will speak on the position of the Communist Party in the election campaign tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock at Christian and Svenson Sts.

"We will bring our platform to the marine workers Thursday morning," Carl Reeve, chairman of the election campaign committee said today, "and let them judge for themselves whether the other parties have as much to offer the voter as does the Communist Party."

## Minnesota CIO Leader Backs Move for Broad Farm, Labor Alliance

A. F. of L. Building Trades Vice-President Also Supports Decision of Recent Farm Conference Calling for Political Alliance of Workers, Farmers on National Scale

By A. B. Magill  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Leaders of the labor and progressive forces in this Farmer-Labor state are united in favoring the closest political alliance on a national scale between workers, farmers and middle-class groups.

These leaders are especially gratified by the action taken by the recent Minnesota farm conference in unanimously adopting a resolution calling for "the extension and development of cooperation upon the political field between the farmers and the wage earners of the state and nation."

The conference, called at the initiative of Farmer-Labor Governor Elmer A. Benson, united all farm organizations for the first time in any state behind a common program of state and federal legislation. A broader conference, embracing neighboring states, is planned for the near future.

**CIO GREET'S RALLY**  
George Cole, regional director of the CIO, heartily endorsed the resolution in an interview with the Daily Worker. Any step toward united farmer-labor action is right up Cole's alley, for in 1920 he helped found the Des Moines Labor Party. Later he became president of the state organization.

"I'm all for collective political action of workers, farmers and middle class people," he said. "This state has demonstrated the value of such action. There is no doubt that Governor Benson's policies are proving of great benefit to the common people. He is the kind of governor that we want to have in every state."

Walker Frank, vice-president of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council, saw in farmer-labor cooperation the only hope of defeating fascism.

**FOR UNITY**  
"Unless there is an alliance of workers and farmers against the capitalist class," he said, "we will not be able to defeat the fascist tendencies that are developing in the United States, nor will we be successful in the struggle to win the most immediate needs of the producing masses. I am heartily in favor of the national Farmer-Labor Party."

A Harris, editor of the Minnesota Leader, official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party, condemned the reactionary propaganda that is seeking to pit farmers and workers against each other.

"This propaganda campaign," he said, "is being based on the argument that the farmer is a capitalist and that therefore his interests and the interests of the workers are opposed. Actually, of course, the same economic forces that are keeping the workers down are keeping the farmers down as well."

**WILL SIGN**  
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# Resolutions Adopted at CIO Conference in Atlantic City

## Daily Worker to Publish All Resolutions of CIO Conference

The Daily Worker publishes herewith the complete texts of resolutions adopted yesterday by the leaders of the 32 CIO unions now in conference in Atlantic City. As other resolutions are available, the Daily Worker will publish the texts in full.

## CIO Urges Job Security, Wage-Hour, WPA Bills

Atlantic City Conference of Leaders of 32 Unions Adopts State and Federal Legislative Program—Cites Stand on the N.L.R.B.

(Continued from Page 1)

the automobile and steel industries," the resolution said, "held that in spite of a demonstrated desire on the part of the overwhelming number of employees of a particular plant to organize along industrial lines, the leaders of the craft organizations will be permitted to carve out their innumerable crafts to engage in collective bargaining through such crafts. Such decisions if unchallenged might well destroy the industrial unions that have been organized through the CIO involving several millions of workers."

"Permitting craft organizations to seep into mass production and basic industries is directly opposed to the interest of the overwhelming number of workers in such industries."

### LONG DISCUSSION

The first real discussion at the conference, which has been conducted most democratically throughout, was on the two resolutions on the N.L.R.B. and the observance of contracts.

After declaring that the N.L.R.B. "constituted the most important Federal legislation ever enacted in the interests of the workers," the resolution criticized the administration of this act. It declared that recently the N.L.R.B. had issued several decisions "which constitute a serious threat to workers in their attempt to organize on industrial lines."

The first speaker on this resolution was Philip Murray, C.I.O. steel director, indicating the importance attached to the resolution. It was considered not only as a statement on C.I.O. position but a reply to A. F. of L.'s attack on N. L. R. B. as such.

He made clear that the C.I.O. supports the Wagner Act and the N. L. R. B. He also emphasized that the C.I.O. proposes no amendments to the act as such amendments would play into the hands of the N. L. R. B. enemies, the A. F. of L. and employers.

### CITES CASE

But he cited the case of the Commonwealth Steel Corporation decision as an example where the N. L. R. B. had ruled in favor of craft union elections when clearly on industrial union basis the workers were overwhelming for the C. I. O. He concluded by declaring the resolution timely and urged the gathering to "take advantage of this opportunity to protest unfair rulings."

C. W. Deal of the Inland Northwest Union took the floor to declare that the resolution did not attack the act itself, but that the criticism centers on some of the board decisions.

Keywood Brown of the Newspaper Guild said that it was necessary to be on guard against newspaper headlines, to emphasize that the criticisms were on a different plane than those of the A. F. of L. and employers. He warned that the present board might resign if also attacked by the C.I.O. and that a new board might be worse.

### RAPS LAWYERS' FEES

Van A. Bittner, C.I.O. regional director in Chicago, sharply attacked certain tendencies in the board to force labor to employ attorneys. He said that under Wagner Act attorneys were not provided for as examiners but that in reality all examiners were attorneys.

These attorneys so appointed, he contended, were insisting that cases be prepared and presented by attorneys who charged labor fees which ran into the thousands and thousands of dollars.

Joe Curran of the N.M.U. and Van Gelder of the shipbuilders endorsed the resolution.

Lee Pressman urged the resolution's adoption as it stood, making it clear that it was designed to correct administration and that to propose amending the act was "to open the door to reaction."

### ON AGREEMENTS

The resolution which was given greatest attention, the one designed to consolidate the gains won by the C. I. O. and to establish a sound trade union discipline was that on observance of contract bargaining agreements. This resolution concluded with the following resolve:

"RESOLVED that the C. I. O. expresses its firm policy as being one committed to the determined adherence of its contract obligations and responsibilities. Employers who enter into such collective bargaining agreements will receive the complete co-operation and support of the unions affiliated with the C. I. O. in carrying through the full administration of such collective bargaining and wage agreements."

The introduction of the resolution by Lee Pressman was immediately

followed by a speech of Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the T.W.O.C. He hailed the resolution as "a statement of policy."

### SEEN VITAL

He emphasized its importance for new CIO members and declared that observance of contracts was vital to organized labor. He concluded by declaring that "this was the CIO policy and we expect organizations affiliated to the CIO to adhere to CIO policies."

He was followed by Harry Bridges, Richard Frankenstein, Heywood Brown, Joseph Curran and several others who urged the adoption of the resolution either as drafted or with slight amendments.

Philip Murray then took the floor to summarize the discussion and to drive home the fundamental objectives of the CIO. His speech was a masterpiece in fixing the relations between the CIO and the employers and is published on page 10.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Earlier in the day reports were made by Harry Bridges on the CIO situation on the West Coast and by John Green on the Marine and Shipbuilders Union experiences.

## Murray Asks Enforcement Of CIO Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Introduced to clarify, at least in the minds of the workers of this nation, the position of the CIO with respect to adherence to contracts, I can say, and I say it boastfully, and I say it with a brand of optimism—that whilst we have 31,000 men under contract from one end of the nation to the other, and in almost every province throughout Canada, and since last May, we have never had a single, solitary violation of any wage agreement at any plant where we had contracts, despite the atrocious statements made to the newspapers by the Guilders and the Greens.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have to make our own fight. The Committee for Industrial Organization has got to make this fight with its chest stuck out and its chin up. We want to win the respect, the admiration, and the confidence of the people of this nation. We have got to transcend our business affairs openly and aboveboard. That is why the Committee on Resolutions introduced this Resolution.

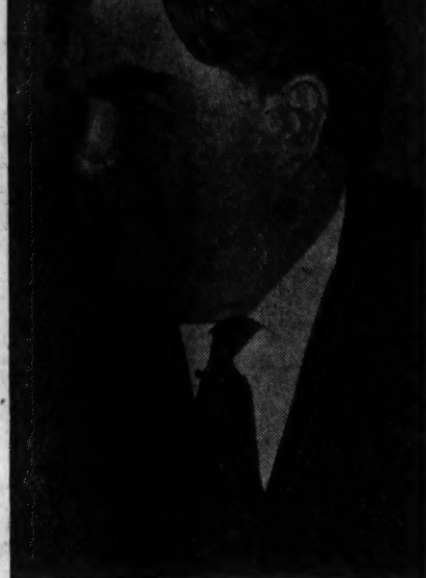
"It is up to our organization to conduct this great educational work of organizing men and women. We are the missionaries in the field of trade unionism and industrial organization. We are charged with the responsibility of conducting this great crusade to organize and stabilize collective bargaining agreements. It is our responsibility to lead these international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. to lead them right, to lead them truthfully, so that they shall not have any misgivings or apprehensions concerning their leadership, and so that they shall have the respect of the men attached to this organization as well. So that I am wholeheartedly for this Resolution. I do not think there is anything particularly wrong or vicious in the language of the Resolution. I believe there are some definite commitments with regard to policy which are justified and absolutely necessary."

I am more anxious, ladies and gentlemen—more anxious about winning over industry in this country and establishing a universal collective bargaining through militant unionism such as we have here, than I am about petty bickerings about the wording of the Resolution that commits us to fair play. That is all there is to it.

We say here that we are unwilling to do certain things unless the employers are willing to do certain things. This is not an employer's meeting—it is a meeting for the Committee for Industrial Organization. As President Lewis said yesterday, "We either fish, or we cut bait." We are standing on our own feet here. We have to make our own commitments to the working people of the nation. The success or failure of our campaign to organize the unorganized through the country depends on our willingness to be fair with them, and truthful to them. Hence the need, ladies and gentlemen, of the adoption of a Resolution such as this. I believe that it will contribute to the future and the well-being of the union. And I believe that it will clarify any misunderstanding that the people may have concerning the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization.



SIDNEY HILLMAN  
President  
Amalgamated Clothing  
Workers Union  
(Affiliated with the C.I.O.)



JOHN L. LEWIS



DAVID DUBINSKY  
President  
International Ladies Garment  
Workers Union  
(Affiliated with the C.I.O.)

## RESOLUTION ON FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—A national and state legislative program embodying the essential needs of the workers and serving as a guide to C.I.O. unions was today adopted unanimously at the conference of C.I.O. chiefs assembled here.

The resolution follows:

### FEDERAL PROGRAM

The most important factor for every worker is his security of employment. Such security must also yield to each worker a sufficient income to permit him to maintain his family on a decent standard of living.

Organized labor through the A. F. of L. heretofore has not given sufficient heed to this fundamental demand. Certainly American industry has had no qualms about sacrificing any such security for the worker in order to meet the necessary business requirements and competitive conditions in industry.

● The CIO now announces that the basic feature of its legislative and economic program is:

"Each worker has a right to a job and must be guaranteed security of employment."

Unemployment is becoming increasingly evident in the major industries producing durable goods as well as among those industries supplying consumer goods. This increasing unemployment is based upon an evident absence of mass purchasing power thereby decreasing demand, as well as due to technological improvements, the introduction of machinery and other labor-saving devices.

At the present time, at the first signs of decreasing orders, corporations are immediately engaging in the decrease of employment, making labor bear the entire brunt of the decline in business conditions.

The CIO therefore proposes the following legislative program to protect and further the organization of labor and also to assure each worker in his right to a job:

1. Federal legislation be enacted licensing all business enterprises engaged in interstate commerce. Each business unit, to retain its license, will have to comply with a code protecting the right of labor guaranteed under the laws of the United States. Such type of federal regulation is the most effective method to compel employers to observe the rights of labor.

2. Federal wage and hour legislation should be enacted which will establish the cardinal principle of increasing employment among the workers in the several industries, as well as enacting the basic minimum wage to eliminate the severe abuses now prevalent in many industries.

The policy of such legislation must be with regard to maximum hours and minimum wages to assure absorption by particular industries of the workers in such industries and the guaranteeing of a minimum wage sufficient to afford a decent standard of living.

3. The Federal government must recognize the right to every worker to have a job which will permit him to maintain himself and his family on a decent standard of living. For the workers who are now being discharged or laid off, Federal funds must be appropriated sufficient to

continue the WPA and the PWA for the purpose of assuring every worker a job if he is in need of the same.

Federal funds should also be appropriated sufficient to afford opportunities for work and education of the youth of this country which now finds itself in millions unable to find a place in industry or with sufficient funds to obtain an education.

4. The Federal social security legislation should be amended in several respects in order to extend its operation and also to increase the benefits guaranteed thereunder. Such amendments may be summarized as follows:

(A) The Old Age Insurance system should be accelerated and broadened into an old age permanent disability and survivor's insurance system. This might include:

1. Monthly benefit payments should start in 1939 instead of 1942. The monthly benefits payable during the earlier years should also be liberalized.

2. Benefits should be provided for surviving widows and orphans, regardless of the age of the deceased.

3. Benefits should be provided for permanent total disability.

(B) Unemployment compensation should be extended so as to include compensation for workers who are unemployed for any legitimate reason.

(C) A complete health program should be incorporated which will grant adequate cash and medical benefits.

(D) The program should be extended to include agricultural workers, domestic employees, marine workers, and the unemployment compensation program should be extended to include employees of federal instrumentalities not completely owned by the United States.

### STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

In addition to the Federal legislation protecting the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining, the following proposed bills for state legislation relating to the protection of labor's right to organize are hereby approved and the organizations affiliated with the CIO should give their full support to such program in the several states:

(1) A bill establishing a State Labor Relations Board to prevent unfair labor practices.

(2) A bill limiting authority of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

(3) A bill prohibiting evictions of persons who are unemployed and involved in labor disputes.

(4) A bill protecting civil liberties and prohibiting any local laws which may interfere with the free exercise of such liberties.

(5) A bill limiting and regulating appointments of Deputy Sheriffs and prohibiting payment by private corporations for Deputy Sheriffs.

(6) A bill limiting and regulating activities of private detectives, private police, and private guards.

(7) A bill incorporating collective bargaining provisions in contracts between the state and private individuals.

(8) A bill protecting the payment of wages by employers to employees.

## Resolution on Collective Bargaining Agreements

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—Leaders of 32 national and international C.I.O. unions in a conference here today adopted unanimously the following resolution declaring the C.I.O. stand on collective bargaining agreements:

### Observance of collective bargaining agreements

The CIO has sought to establish collective bargaining in order to create and strengthen labor to obtain higher wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions.

Collective bargaining in the light of modern industrial conditions absolutely requires that such bargaining be consummated through the execution of written contracts.

The CIO appreciates that the continuance of such written collective bargaining agreements is essential to the growth and development of the unions affiliated with the CIO and for increased organization among the unorganized.

In order to definitely state its policy so that it can not be misunderstood or misconstrued through false propaganda, this conference hereby approves the following Resolution:

Resolved, that the CIO expresses its firm policy as being one committed to the determined adherence of its contract obligations and responsibilities. Employers who enter into such collective bargaining agreements will receive the complete cooperation and support of the unions affiliated with the CIO in carrying through the full administration of such collective bargaining and wage agreements.

## Resolution on National Labor Relations Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—The C.I.O. today adopted unanimously a resolution at its session here giving its position on the National Labor Relations Act.

The resolution declared in full:

The National Labor Relations Act, approved July 5th, 1935, constituted the most important Federal legislation ever enacted in this country in the interest of the workers. This act has afforded the opportunity to millions of workers to organize in labor organizations of their own choosing for collective bargaining. The most vicious and reactionary employers have been brought under Federal restraint through the provisions of this act compelling them to observe the right of their employees to organize.

However, the National Labor Relations Board, administering such act, has recently issued several decisions which constitute a most serious threat to the workers in their attempt to organize on industrial lines. The record achieved through the C.I.O. during the past two years, demonstrated most convincingly that the organization of workers on industrial lines involves the very existence of labor. To destroy the organization of labor on such basis involves the destruction of organized labor.

The decisions of the National Labor Relations Board affecting the automobile and steel industries held that, in spite of a demonstrated desire on the part of the overwhelming number of employees of a particular plant to organize along industrial lines, the leaders of the craft organizations will be permitted to carve out their innumerable crafts to engage in collective bargaining through such crafts. Such decisions, if unchallenged, might well destroy the industrial unions that have been organized through the C.I.O., involving several millions of workers.

The provisions of the National Labor Relations Act in regard to its administration are clear. Such act must be administered, and specifically in regard to elections among employees, to insure to the employees the full benefit of their right to self organization and collective bargaining. The recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board are in direct contradiction and in open defiance of such policy of the act. Permitting craft organizations to seep into mass production and basic industries is directly opposed to the interest of the overwhelming number of workers in such industries.

The C.I.O. hereby expresses its full condemnation of the decisions thus rendered by the National Labor Relations Board and states that such board in arriving at its decisions is giving complete support to the desire and practices on the part of the employers to defeat the right of their employees to organize and bargain collectively.

## Order Probe of Philadelphia Trolley Line

Public Service Body Finds Rates Unfair and Unreasonable

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—Declaring that the present rates charged by the P. R. T. (Philadelphia Rapid Transit) are "unjust and unreasonable and produce an excessive rate of return," the State Public Service Commission today ordered an investigation of the P. R. T. trolley and bus fares.

The order for the hearings released to the press today but originally dated August 3rd follows: "Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission has in its possession information indicating that the rates and charges of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are unjust and unreasonable, and produce an excessive rate of return, and also that consideration should be given to the imposition of temporary rates under the provisions of

Section 310 of the Public Utility Law, therefore:

"Now, to wit, the Pennsylvania Public Commission hereby institutes an inquiry and investigation upon its own motion. . . . The hearings will be held Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22 at 10 A. M. in Room 496 at City Hall here.

## Dock Workers Win Strike at B & O Railroad Piers

A second dock strike within two days resulted in victory yesterday for B. & O. longshoremen who tied up piers 21, 22 and 23 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the harbor front.

Pine hundred dock workers struck against the railroad demanding time and a half for overtime worked the evening of Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

Negotiations with the pier officials finally brought a granting of the workers' demand at 1 A.M. Wednesday, and work was resumed in unloading on the wharves.

## Hotel Workers Open City-Wide Meeting Today

Parley to Review Gains Made During the Past Year

The first general membership meeting of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Employees Organizing Committee will be held today in the Manhattan Opera House, at 311 W. 34th Street.

The organizing committee, which consists of 11 A. F. of L. locals in the food industry, will review the gains made since last July when the present organizing campaign got under way.

These gains include 10,000 new members, and many union contracts including the one recently negotiated with Childs which have brought higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions to workers who have been among the worst exploited in the city.

### TWO MEETINGS

The meeting tomorrow will be held in two shifts. At 2:30 p. m. the night workers will gather to listen

to the reports of Jay Rubin, General Director of the Organizing Drive, and Miguel Garriga, executive director.

At 9 p. m., the day workers will have their session. It is expected that Thomas E. Dewey will address the night meeting, as well as leaders of the organizing committee.

The meetings today will lay the basis for a more extensive drive to get the 200,000 workers still unorganized in the food industry into the ranks of the union.

## Department Store Union Negotiates With Green Chain

A negotiating committee of the Department Store Employees Union Local 1250 resumed its parley with the H. L. Green Five & Ten store chain today, empowered by 500 employees of the chain to call a strike should their demands be rejected.

The strike vote was taken at 11 p. m. Tuesday night at Irving Plaza when 350 H. L. Green workers from the chain's 12 stores and one warehouse in the city met in a body.

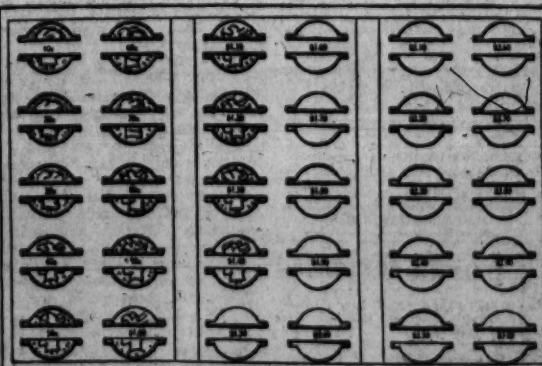
The negotiating committee began meeting with spokesmen of the chain stores last Monday when a six-month agreement with the union terminated. The pact was signed six months previously following a two-week sit-in strike.

## HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DIME TODAY?

\$120,000 Drive for the Daily Worker

Fourteen Dimes This Month or \$1.40 in your Dime-a-Day-Book

Oct. 14



If you haven't turned in your September card, please send it to drive headquarters, 35 E. 12th St., New York City, at once.



# National Negro Congress To Open Tomorrow Morning

Five Hundred to Leave New York Tomorrow on Special Train to Philadelphia Conference—Issue Instructions on Registration

The Greater New York Federation of the National Negro Congress yesterday issued a bulletin giving full details to delegates and visitors who expect to attend the three-day national convention of the Congress in Philadelphia beginning tomorrow.

The information was released by James H. Baker, Jr., chairman of the Federation, from the local Congress headquarters at 189 Lenox Ave. Baker stated that a special train from New York to the Congress will leave Pennsylvania Station at 3:30 P.M. tomorrow, bearing approximately 500 of the 2,000 delegates expected at the Congress. Headed "Instructions to delegates," the bulletin stated:

1. Do not come to the convention without sufficient funds. We want every organization represented, but the Congress will not be able to handle expenses of all delegates. Each delegate must expect to pay \$1 a night for each night's lodging; about \$1 a day for food; and \$1 for registration.

REGISTRATION  
2. Registration for Philadelphia delegates. All delegates living in the city of Philadelphia are urged to register at the O. V. Catto Elks Lodge Building, 16th and Fitzwater streets, between 5 P.M. and 9 P.M. Thursday, Oct. 14. But those Philadelphia delegates who fail to do this should read the next paragraph relative to registration.

3. Registration for all delegates not covered above:  
Note carefully: Registration of all delegates will be made at the O. V. Catto Elks Lodge, 16th and Fitzwater streets, Philadelphia, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., Friday, Oct. 15. Housing will be assigned delegates at the same time. From 4 P.M. Friday, Oct. 15, registration of delegates will be made at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, Pa. There will be no registration at the Elks Lodge after 3 P.M. There will be no registration at the Metropolitan Opera House before 4 P.M.

4. Credentials. Each delegate should have a written credential from the organization selecting him as a delegate to leave with his registration card. Please bring such credentials with you when you register, preferably on the letterhead of your organization.

RESOLUTIONS  
5. Resolutions. Delegates or delegates having resolutions to present should draft these resolutions and have them clearly legible and ready to present before they come to the convention. Make your resolutions as short as possible.

6. Organization of the Convention: Every session of the convention will begin absolutely on time. Delegates are urged not to leave the vicinity of the convention between sessions.

The convention resolutions committee and presiding committees will be elected at 9 A.M. Saturday morning, Oct. 16. Every delegate should be in his seat promptly at 9 A.M. Saturday, Oct. 16, and should be seated with other members from his own state and city.

The first formal session of the convention will begin promptly at 8 P.M. Friday, Oct. 15. Delegates should be at the Metropolitan Opera House as early before that time as possible as we cannot guarantee delegates' seats for the first meeting unless they are present at 7:30 P.M. Every delegate should register as soon as he reaches the city.

## Philadelphia Guild Supports Negro Parley

Camden Unit Also Backs Congress—Guilds Send Delegates

(Daily Worker Eastern Penna. Bureau)  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The American Newspaper Guild of Philadelphia and Camden today endorsed the National Negro Congress which will meet here on October 15, 16 and 17 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Five delegates were elected from the Guild to the Congress: Carl Reeve, chairman of the Consolidated Unit of the ANO, Richard Cornish, secretary of the Philadelphia-Camden Guild, Albert Werner of the Camden Courier-Post, Orrin Evans of the Philadelphia Record and Mary Sutton of the office staff of the Afro-American.

The guild also contributed five dollars to the National Negro Congress.

CHICAGO, ILL.  
**COSTUME BALL**  
Sat. Oct. 16th  
8:30 P.M.  
Dancing  
Costumes  
Prizes  
Steuben Club  
164 W. Randolph St.  
Tickets 50c. Ausp. Nat. Workers Order

## "Nothing Open" At Job Agencies—He Kills Self

An unemployed house painter, who had made the rounds of employment agencies daily while his slender cash reserve steadily grew smaller, was found dead in bed with his wife in a gas-filled room at 136 W. 64th St. yesterday. They were Mr. and Mrs. Clement Desroches, who came from Montreal seeking work.

A bureau was littered with employment agency cards marked "Nothing open at present."

## Meat Workers Sign New Pact With Goebel Co.

New Agreement Calls for Closed Shop and Overtime Wages

Adolf Goebel & Company, operating two meat packing plants at 521 Eleventh Ave., New York, and another plant at 24 Rock St., Brooklyn, signed an agreement with the Butchers Union Local 174, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor this morning, covering 500 men and women, manufacturing frankfurters and Bologna products.

According to the union representatives, Alex Drefke and Fritz Stocker, provisions in the agreement provide for a closed shop, a 40-hour week, time-and-a-half for overtime, and one week's vacation after one year's service in the company. This agreement will be operative for one year.

Goebel & Company was represented by the law firm of Gleason, McLanahan, Merritt & Ingraham of 40 Wall Street, and the Union's attorney is William Karlin, 291 Broadway, New York.

## WAGE SUCCESSES

Frank M. Firor, president of the Gobel concern, signed the agreement for the company and said that he was sure that this agreement with the union would be of mutual benefit to the company and the union. Wage increases will be granted each month to raise the wage to the present level that is being paid in the industry.

The union officials were highly elated over their success in securing a signed agreement, and Drefke says that the four non-union concerns will fall in line shortly. A drive is being conducted to organize Stahl-Meyer, Kern Packing Company, High Grade Provision Company and Figgie & Hutwagner. The union has arranged a mass meeting the latter part of this week for all unorganized men and women in the above four plants.

## FDR At Memorial

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (UP).—Tentative acceptance by President Roosevelt of an invitation to dedicate the \$3,500,000 Benjamin Franklin Memorial, which houses the Franklin Institute, was announced by Philip Staples, institute president. Mr. Roosevelt assured officials he would come here May 18 for the ceremonies if possible.

The homeles Negro was held under a "vagrancy" charge in the unsanitary Warrensville jail. A delegation from the Alliance protested treatment given her and plan to rally community-wide support to obtain her freedom.

Petitions demanding her release are being circulated by the unemployed organization.

## Rally to Score Arrest of Negro Woman

CLEVELAND WORKERS ALLIANCE TO PROTEST TREATMENT IN JAIL

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—The Workers Alliance of Cleveland is planning a series of mass meetings to protest the arrest of Mary Hayes, Negro woman who was jailed recently for demanding adequate relief.

The homeless Negro was held under a "vagrancy" charge in the unsanitary Warrensville jail. A delegation from the Alliance protested treatment given her and plan to rally community-wide support to obtain her freedom.

Petitions demanding her release are being circulated by the unemployed organization.

## Girl Scouts Open Rally

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 13 (UP).—The 23rd annual convention of the Girl Scouts opened today where Juliette Low founded the movement 35 years ago.

## South Chicago 3 Syndicalism Rally Asks More Relief

Gov. Horner Assailed for Cuts in Funds for Unemployed

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)  
SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Resolutions asking for more funds for relief were sent to President Roosevelt, Governor Horner, Mayor Kelly and the alderman of Chicago by a mass meeting held at the Bird Memorial Church. Gus Michau, president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, presided.

Members of Illinois Workers Alliance, Local 19, left the meeting after the chairman refused to permit criticism of public officials. They then held a meeting on the street.

One of the speakers, however, Ravenna Van Houten, president of the Social Service Workers' Union, said that State Representatives Wm. Powers and John G. Ryan, (Democrats) and Elmer J. Schnackenberg, (Republican) and State Senator Francis Loughran (Democrat) all representing South Chicago in the legislature were responsible for supporting Gov. Horner in his refusal to appropriate more of the sales tax for relief.



## 3 Syndicalism Prisoners Are Given Release

Release Papers of Crane, Wilson, Chambers, Are Signed in Frisco

San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 13.—Yielding to the mass pressure organized by the California Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, and the International Labor Defense, Attorney General Webb of California yesterday signed the release papers for the three Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism prisoners ordered freed by the State Court of Appeals. The three, Martin Wilson, Jack Crane, and Pat Chambers, were released this morning.

The Supreme Court decision was handed down Sept. 28, reversing convictions in all eight Sacramento cases. Five of the prisoners were already out on parole or bail. The Attorney General, however, seeking a way to circumvent the decision of the court, forced by the biggest defense campaign in California labor history, delayed until yesterday signing of the release order.

Labor and progressive forces in California and all over the country joined in the protest movement against the maneuvers of the State, and forced a reversal of policy on their part.

A victory mass-meeting, to be addressed by the Sacramento criminal syndicalism defendants, and by other prominent speakers, will be held on Oct. 27, it was announced jointly by Herbert Nugent, secretary of the California Conference, and Elaine Black, Pacific Coast vice president of the International Labor Defense.

## Confident of Backing

While the outcome of the present negotiations between the CIO and the A. F. of L. will be strongly influenced by the national situation as expressed in the Denver A. F. of L. convention, and in Bill Green's that the Detroit and Wayne County Federation cannot afford to take the final responsibility for placing a serious obstacle in the way of a real labor victory this fall.

In an interview with the Sunday Worker, Pat O'Brien has expressed himself as confident of receiving A. F. of L. support.

In the same interview, he declared that he has been assured by certain leading state and county Democrats who supported Smith in the primaries that they will back him to the full in the final elections.

Already the Executive Board of the Democratic Women of Wayne County has endorsed O'Brien with this significant statement:

"We believe that a truly non-partisan government has as its fundamental principles the championing of the right of all citizens, re-membered and forgotten alike, and the guaranteeing of civil liberties to all citizens with special privileges to none."

MURPHY NON-COMMITTAL  
During the primaries Governor Murphy maintained a strictly hands-off policy, and to date has not committed himself on the final elections. It is felt, however, that he cannot remain "impartial," especially since the election of the

# AFL, CIO Leaders Commend Expose of Green and Woll

Daily Worker Praised by Officials in Teachers, Hotel, Furniture, Transport, Furniture, Maritime, and Government Unions for Service to Labor

A number of New York labor leaders, both C. I. O. and A. F. of L., yesterday said that the Daily Worker exposure of William Green, Matthew Woll and John P. Frey as co-workers with the National Civic Federation was a "notable public service to the cause of progressive unionism."

## Browder Will Speak Sunday In Pittsburgh

Will Participate in Initiation of 200 Party Members

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13.—Earl Browder, Communist Party general secretary, is expected to greet the Pittsburgh Party's biggest mass rally in years when he speaks here Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17th at 3 P.M. in Duquesne Gardens.

The mass meeting, arranged to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the Communist Party in the United States, will mark the peak in the drive to complete Pittsburgh's quota for the Daily Worker and to build the membership of the Party in the Pittsburgh area.

In addition to discussing the growth and development of the Communist Party, Browder is expected to discuss current developments such as President Roosevelt's Chicago peace speech and the reactionary opposition to the seating of Justice Black on the Supreme Court bench.

One of the features of the meeting will be the induction of 200 new members into the Communist Party in which Browder is scheduled to participate personally.

Preceding the Pittsburgh rally, Browder will speak on Saturday night, Oct. 16th, in McKeesport at Eagles Hall before a large gathering of steel workers and active trade unionists.

## Chicago Serbians To Honor Leader Killed in Spain

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—Serbians and Croats from Chicago and Lake County will honor the memory of Mike Damjanovich at Croatian Hall, 33rd and Washington Streets, Gary, Indiana, on Sunday, October 17th at 3 P.M.

Mike Damjanovich was killed at Brunette with the Lincoln Battalion of the International Brigade in the recent Brunette drive. He was well known throughout progressive Serbian and Croatian circles for his work as a leader and educator in this country.

Damjanovich went to Spain to defend world peace and democracy, and served as a lieutenant in the Lincoln Battalion. When it was necessary to clean out a nest of fascists in a church tower, Mike led his men and took the most dangerous position, a position he had warned his men to avoid.

All who wish to participate may do so by sending their names and 25 cents for one flower, and from \$2 to \$25 for laurel wreaths to the Labor Defender, Room 610, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

In the final election, Reading will get little more than he got in the primaries, while O'Brien and the Labor slate can expect a potential vote nearly double the primary figure. And the Labor slate campaign committee is going out to get that vote.

COMRADE  
**Sidney Shostek**  
who died fighting for Democracy. We pledge to intensify our activities in the struggle against fascism and to recruit new workers into the Party to replace our dead Comrade.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
**Members of the Central Committee and of the DAILY WORKER STAFF**  
will greet the  
**Shock Brigadiers of Philadelphia**  
IN THE DAILY WORKER AND PANTY BUILDING DRIVE  
SPEAKERS:  
JAMES W. FORD • F. BROWN • ROY HUDSON  
PAT TOOLEY • HARRY GANNES • DAVID LEEDS  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16 — BROAD ST. MANSION

## Widow Heads Haymarket Committee

Lucy Parsons Accepts Chairmanship of Group Planning Memorial

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, one of the five innocent men executed in the famous Haymarket case in Chicago for their fight for the eight-hour day, 50 years ago, will head up a committee of trade unionists and others in sponsoring a gigantic memorial to the Haymarket martyrs on Nov. 11, 50th anniversary of their execution.

Trade unions and individuals in every part of the country will participate in this memorial demonstration, and will be represented in this mass tribute by a mountain of live flowers and laurel wreaths, inscribed with the names of the donors, and placed at the foot of the Haymarket Memorial Monument in the Waldheim cemetery in Chicago where the Haymarket Martyrs lie buried.

Lucy Parsons, the aged but magnificently militant widow of Albert Parsons, is actively engaged in the organization of this memorial. In accepting her position of chief sponsor of the trade union committee sponsoring this drive, Mrs. Parsons said:

"I think your intention of calling upon the workers to donate the price of a flower or a laurel wreath to be placed upon the last resting place of our martyrs in Waldheim on the 50th anniversary of their martyrdom is a beautiful idea. Not only because it will show that they are not forgotten, but because it will show that the things they fought for—a powerful trade union movement, shorter working hours, industrial democracy—are more alive today than they ever were before. Surely every progressive trade unionist, every justice loving American citizen will want to participate in this mass tribute."

The trade union sponsoring committee is composed of Elmer Brown, Typographical Union No. 6 (A.F. of L.); Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union (C.I.O.); Mrs. Bella Dodd, American Federation of Teachers; Louis Weinstock, District Council No. 9 Brotherhood of Painters; Max Bedacht, general secretary of the I.W.O. and Gifford Cochran, secretary National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners are also sponsors of this mass tribute organized by the Labor Defender, official organ of the International Labor Defense.

Since 1937 also marks the 10th anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts, this November memorial will at the same time be a tribute to the memory of these great men.

All who wish to participate may do so by sending their names and 25 cents for one flower, and from \$2 to \$25 for laurel wreaths to the Labor Defender, Room 610, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

## Next Sunday!

The Sunday Worker Magazine Scores Again!

I Was Franco's Prisoner!

By a Catholic

A grim and revealing article that every Catholic will find of unsurpassable interest. The true story of Franco's treatment of believing Catholics fighting for democracy in Spain. It rips off Franco's mask as a "defender of the faith." Order some extra copies for your Catholic friends.

The Meat Trust!

By Beth McHenry

Why have meat prices jumped? Is it due to "supply and demand" or to a deliberate profiteering conspiracy? Beth McHenry has made a thorough investigation and presents a startling story of schemes in high places.

Election Day—and What?

By Si Gerson

The Daily and Sunday Worker's expert on New York politics gives you the lowdown as it looks after registration day. Here is what you want to know before you discuss next month's returns.

Minnesota Teems!

By A. B. Magill

A special article on the Farmer-Labor situation in Governor Benson's state. An absorbing analysis on the outlook for a new national party.

In the October 17th Issue of the

SUNDAY WORKER



# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.  
(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY,  
PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937

## Bring the People Into The Special Session!

Roosevelt's call for a special session of Congress will meet with the approval of the great majority of the people of the country.

It will be opposed only by those "enemies of democracy," to use Roosevelt's own phrase, "who see in Congressional action an unfortunate intrusion of what they call 'politics' into our national affairs."

It will be opposed, in short, by the big Trusts and their reactionary followers who fear Congressional action on the vital problems of worker and farmer, as well as the broader issues of peace and progress, will hurt their own special privileges and profits.

The special session will have the problem of attempting once again to realize the overwhelming mandate of the people for worker and farmer social legislation.

In the last session, a handful of well-organized reactionaries in key positions were able to knife this vital legislation in the back and nullify the will of the people.

In the present session this must not be allowed to happen.

A merciless spotlight of examination must be continually focused on the social session, and the voice of the people must be loudly heard in its every transaction.

Roosevelt's call for new legislative action needs to be supplemented by more concrete proposals. Also, it is clear that this session will face the larger issues of peace and the future of the vital court reform.

The anti-lynching bill which passed the House only to be knifed in the Senate must once again come up for action.

In the past, it has been the trick of the reactionaries to set off one group of the people against another. This time the people could play a decisive part in the special session by sending representatives and delegations from their organizations to Washington to press their proposals. These delegations could very well organize a kind of national legislative conference of worker, farmer and welfare groups, to present a well-worked-out, thorough Congressional program for action.

Such delegations and such a conference, meeting in Washington, could truly bring the American people right into the special session's legislative committees and make its demands felt in a manner that would make a new betrayal of the people's mandate impossible when the special session opens Nov. 15.

## British Tories Again

### Aid Mussolini

Mussolini can sardonically boast a new travesty against world peace.

Though hilariously celebrated in Rome the latest rebuff to Spanish democracy and world security was manufactured in London.

In all its stark repugnance, the cables from London briefly report Dictator Mussolini's successful stroke against peace as follows:

"France and Great Britain, conceding to Premier Benito Mussolini another diplomatic triumph, intend to offer to submit the Spanish volunteer problem to the Committee on Non-Intervention."

In other words, having handed Mussolini one triumph in favor of Fascist intervention in Spain, the British Tories are preparing another for him by referring the matter to the farcical Non-Intervention Committee.

Thus a farce against world peace threatens to become a tragedy.

The Soviet Union, through its Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, recently warned against a repetition of the Non-Intervention Committee scandal. He urged that Spain be given its lawful right to purchase arms to defend itself against Fascist rebellion and now intensified foreign Fascist invasion.

It should be noted that the British Tories have developed a special technique of duplicity and encouragement of the fascists. The process first appeared in Ethiopia, when after blustering against Mussolini's invasion of the East African country, the London Tories later scuttled the enforcement of sanctions.

With regard to Mussolini's intervention in Spain, the Tories talked of 24-hour ultimatums, at the same time conniving with the Italian Fascists, only to give Mussolini exactly what he wanted.

Not a single important step is taken by the Tory government without consultation with the fascist dictators. By this means the war-mongers are encouraged.

The danger to peace of such maneuvers

cannot be overestimated. The fact that the French government is putting itself in a position of repeating the original non-intervention scandal plays into the hands of the British Tories' fascist-conciliating schemes.

Confronted with these new threats against peace, compounded by British Tory complicity with the fascists, we should do all we can to strengthen the united front of the American people in support of Spain. We should increase our demand upon the American government to end the embargo on means of defense to Spanish democracy.

## 100 Million Soviet Citizens Prepare to Vote

The date for the historic elections in the Soviet Union to choose deputies to the Supreme Soviet Council and to the Council of Nationalities has been set for December 12.

This event will be more than the first election under the Stalin Constitution. It will mark the greatest step forward in Socialist democracy since the victory of the Russian Revolution.

The Soviet elections will be freer, more democratic, more expressive of the will of the people, unfettered by the thousand-and-one restrictions developed in capitalist democracies, than the world has ever seen.

About 100,000,000 people will vote, the largest number, both absolutely and in proportion to the total population of the country ever to cast a free and secret ballot.

The Stalin Constitution guarantees the widest franchise for the people.

More than that. In order to advance the political education of the people, to awaken them to the fullest understanding of their rights under the Constitution and their prerogatives under the franchise law, the Soviet Government has undertaken a gigantic campaign of education preparatory to the election. Schools have been set up everywhere explaining the new Constitution and electoral laws.

While in capitalist countries civic organizations usually for their own ends talk about "getting out the vote," in the Soviet Union the government has undertaken the task of arousing the political consciousness and training of the entire people.

Only a country which successfully has established Socialism and is constantly advancing the welfare of the people could confront the world with so epochal an achievement as the forthcoming Soviet elections.

The unusually strong stream of slanders aimed by the bourgeois press of the world—led, of course, by the Fascist organs—has been unable to add one speck in their effort to sully the superior democracy of Socialism, an example of which the world will see on December 12.

'An Organization Like  
The Liberty League'

A brand new anti-liberty vigilante outfit has been set up by the big business open-shoppers in Philadelphia—the "Minute Men and Women of Today."

Armed with tear gas, guns and every death-dealing weapon of war, this fascist gang is chiefly supported by the Liberty League duPont munitions interests, Herbert Hoover, Tory Republican, and other reactionary labor-haters. The head of the "Minute Men" is one Benjamin Waite Blanchard, who has a coast-to-coast jail record as a confidence man, aiding embezzlers, and who is wanted now in California on a grand larceny charge.

For the moment this gang is one of the mainstays of the Apex Hosiery Mill owners in Philadelphia, where it is being used to set up a company union and to smash the organizing campaign of the C.I.O. in the textile industry.

But the "Minute Men" and its brother vigilante gangs throughout the country are a threat against workers in all unions—and against liberals and progressives as well. It shows the need of the closest unity in the organized labor movement in support of the great campaigns of the C.I.O. against the open-shop titans of industry.

The "Minute Men" prove once more that the fascist-minded Liberty Leaguers will ally themselves with the whole foul and criminal underworld in their campaign against labor and everything decent and progressive in America.

But we think the best condemnation of the "Minute Men" comes from the pen of the gangster Blanchard himself, who in a letter soliciting funds said:

"The Minute Men and Women of Today" is "an organization like the Liberty League."

The Real Reasons  
For Harlem Poverty

The New York State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population has made a promising start in getting at the roots of the poverty and jim-crow misery in which the Negro people of Harlem are forced to live.

In making public its tentative findings yesterday, Lester B. Granger, Negro executive director of the Commission, hit the nail on the head when he named unemployment and the "intolerable housing" situation as the main causes of Harlem's shameful living conditions. The fact that these evils have been long known doesn't make the situation any less of a life-and-death matter.

Some of the conditions cited by the Commission are almost unbelievable. The Negro

## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

The cables between London and Wall Street are overheated with recriminations and mutual charges of manipulating international stock and bond prices downward.

London financial gamblers are accusing Wall Street of being responsible for the current tailspin in security quotations.

Though the British brokers and money changers do not openly say so they infer and privately assert that some of the big Wall Street bankers favored a panic stock market and the threat of economic disruption to bring pressure upon the Roosevelt government.

In reply, Wall Street manipulators blamed London, Paris and Amsterdam international security gamblers for loading down the American market with "hot money," thereby inflating the market and aggravating the decline when business in the United States slowed up early this fall.

One of the international political features of the disturbed international stock exchange situation is usually not mentioned in the present accusations. It has to do with France.

The 200 rich families of France, ever since the People's Front won its victory in 1936, have been attempting by financial plots to overthrow the government of the People's Front. Primarily, this was at the bottom of the resignation of Blum which was superseded by the Chautemps cabinet of the People's Front.

The French and British bankers worked hand-in-glove to undermine the finances of the government of the People's Front. It was this financial lever that the British Tories used in many instances to put over their diplomatic line on the French Foreign Office.

The French Communist Party newspaper, L'Humanite, has affirmed that the devaluation of the franc is the work of the French financial oligarchy assisted by international bankers, especially British. In support of its contention, L'Humanite published documentary evidence. Among this proof was a photographic reproduction of a circular letter sent out by the Western Overseas Bank, an Anglo-Dutch concern.

This confidential letter was mailed to thousands of French business men and investors. In line with the activities of the Anglo-Dutch Bank, the French investors are advised "to place their money in a neutral country at a moment when serious political events are expected." They are further warned that " dangers of all kinds imperil your fortunes. . . . Paris is only one little corner of the world."

Thereby French investors were prevailed upon to send their money out of the country assisting an international attack on the franc. Most of the exported French capital found its way to Wall Street comprising the big bulk of the so-called "hot money."

When the Paris, London and Amsterdam conspirators found that by withdrawing their funds from France they ran into a severe stock market decline on Wall Street, and knowing that their own manipulations were largely of a political nature, they began to make accusations against the Wall Street stock brokers.

Meanwhile, the franc is being stabilized because the financial situation of France is generally sound, the money panic being entirely artificially created.

The victory of the People's Front and the Cantonal elections was a crushing blow to the organizers of financial chaos.

Caught between two fires as it were, that is the stock slump in the United States and the victory of the People's Front in the recent elections, the Paris, London and Amsterdam conspirators are howling over their losses.

A recent investigation into the conditions of the Polish youth shows to what terrible depths Polish fascism has driven the young generation. Here are some of the most glaring facts:

From 25 to 30 per cent of the army conscripts are found physically unfit for military service. Every year 21,000 children are found guilty of crime by the Polish courts.

In Warsaw alone there are 8,500 vagrant children. The streets of all the big Polish towns are full of youthful prostitutes, pick-pockets and child beggars.

Because it fears the discontented youth, the Polish fascist government recently deprived young persons of the right to vote, raising the age of those who have the right of franchise from 21 to 24 years.

The Nazi "Public Charity" organization at Bad Segeberg has published the following announcement here, which gives some idea of what the people really think:

"Next Sunday, Storm Troopers and the Hitler Youth will collect unwanted articles and material, such as iron, newspapers, tinfol, etc. . . . All householders are asked to put these materials on the pavement before their houses, taking care to tie up the newspapers in bundles."

"Once again we regret to have to point out that on the previous similar occasions, certain inconveniences occurred. It was discovered that at certain points, cinders and other rubbish was put in front of the doors. Such material is of no use in the collection of second-hand articles."

people of Harlem are almost 80 per cent unemployed yet must give on the average of 40 per cent of their wretchedly small incomes for rent, while the rest of the city pays 25 per cent. In one of the overcrowded blocks of Harlem there is a population density of 671 persons compared with average Manhattan density of 200 persons. Besides these figures, most of the tenements in Harlem are vermin-ridden firetraps, which to a large extent explains Harlem's enormously high death rate. These conditions are not only a menace to the Negro people in Harlem but to the health and well-being of the people of New York.

Moreover, the housing situation in Harlem grows steadily worse with rents skyrocketing, evictions daily increasing, and discriminations of every sort plaguing the life of this Negro community.

One of the major tasks of the Commission should be to recommend—and fight for—emergency rent legislation, slum clearance, and to plug up the holes in the Civil Rights law which permits blood-sucking landlords to discriminate against and gouge Harlem people.

In fighting for these issues, the Commission would deserve the support of Harlem and the progressive people of all New York. Meanwhile, the Negro people—supported by labor and all progressive-minded citizens—should organize broad united fronts as their best weapon against these jim-crow evils.

## THE MAHONEY PLATFORM

by Ellis



## Name 15 to Soviet Election Board For Dec. 12 Poll for Supreme Council

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—The Soviet Government today named a 15-man Central Election Board to supervise the elections of deputies to the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, to be held on Dec. 12.

The board is provided by the rules for elections to the Supreme Council, which is the most important legislative and executive body in the entire country under the new Soviet Constitution.

The membership of the Election Board, chosen from various Soviet organizations, farmers and workers groups, follows:

Peter G. Moskatov, from the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, chairman;

Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, from the Trade Union of Workers of Universities and Scientific Institutions, vice-chairman;

Georgi Malenkov, from the Trade Union of Workers of Political Education Institutions, secretary;

Nikolai S. Khrushchev, secretary, Moscow Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

Yugorov, from Leningrad district of the C. P. S. U.;

Mekhils, from the Collective of Staff Workers on the newspaper Pravda, central organ of the C. P. S. U.;

Mikhail Sholokhov, from the Union of Soviet Writers;

Alexander Kosarev, from the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union;

Gorshenin, from the Central Council of the Society for Defense and Development of Aviation and Chemical Industries (Osoaviakhim);

Shapovalova, from the collective farm of the "Bolshevik" collective-farm in the Voronezh region;

Kolesnik, from the workers, employees and engineers of the Kharkov Tractor Plant;

Simonshenkova, from the workers, employees and engineers of the "October Revolution" factory;

Shapovalov, from the collective farmers of the "New World" collective-farm of the Krasnodarsk region;

Evtushenko, from the Kiev Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine;

Yusupov, from the Uzbek Committee of the Communist Party.

The Soviet Government also divided the country into 569 electoral districts for elections to the Supreme Council (Soviet), and 574 electoral districts for elections to the Supreme Council of Soviet Nationalities.

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—Liberated from a Spanish fascist prison into which they were thrown after their ships, the Komsoomol and the Smidovitch, were sunk early this year by fascist pirates, the vessels' crews today wirelessly a message to Moscow expressing their joy at returning home.

They are now aboard the Soviet motorship Andrei Zhdanov on their way to Leningrad.

The text of their radiogram reads: "It was with a great joy which words can hardly express that we placed foot on the Soviet motorship Andrei Zhdanov after our long stay in the fascist prison."

"The knowledge that we are returning to our dear loved fatherland has filled each one of us with incomparable happiness."

## Letters from Our Readers

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler  
Enters Lists for Reaction Again—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and erstwhile advocate of child labor, antagonist of student peace rallies, and general champion of reaction's cause, has entered the lists again.

At the Parish Art Museum, he calls for the stringent control of labor unions as embodied in the Wadsworth Bill in the New York State Legislature (Incidentally this obnoxious piece of legislation was denounced at a hearing in Albany by Comrade Isadore Begun who remarked that the bill has "a remarkable similarity to the measures first put into effect by Hitler when he took power") and the Hoffman Bill presented in Congress by Congressman Claire Hoffman of Michigan, who threatened to organize a vigilante outfit to drive the C.I.O. out of the fair state of Michigan.

What a perfidious, double-faced Janus you are, Mr. Butler! First you rend the heavens with your cries that you are unequivocally opposed to Federal control and regulation as witness your opposition to the Child Labor Amendment, then with masterly metamorphosis of face you gingerly proclaim that it is about time both state and federal governments "make the members of labor organizations fully responsible as American citizens for their acts either as individuals or as members of a corporation," by legislative regimentation.

Your two-faced knavery and pseudo-liberalism Dr. Butler stands exposed for what it is, the voice of reaction.

As An Answer to Fascists  
And Their Handmaidens—

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish you would write a short but snappy presentation of the striking differences of the aims and achievements of the Soviets compared with the destruction of all culture and progress by Hitler and Mussolini.

Such a text would give us a stronger weapon to use in combatting fascists and their handmaidens, who would slander the Soviet Union.

WPA Cuts Cost Workers Health—  
Support the Workers Alliance

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Chamber of Commerce and Big Business is forced to admit that all the unemployed cannot ever be absorbed by private industry, yet the representatives consistently force relief appropriations to be cut and increased to new lows.

At a conference with the Director of County relief in Phila., Miss Dorothy Kahn answered our demands for a higher budget with regrets that statistics show employment is increasing and only the State has power to increase allowances. Relief clients have been required to bring lists of places employment has been asked, and the hungry, sick and shabby shoeless relief clients trudge from door to door or else they may lose the allowance they do not get.

The latest rule put through is that any relief client living with someone who works, will have the allowance of light and heat cut off.

With price of food rising, rents increasing, clothing rarely given by relief bureaus, how can the unemployed people exist? They starve from day to day, and the ravages upon health, upon the young children is plainly seen. Yet relief appropriations and WPA continues to be decreased.

The Workers Alliance should get the support of every progressive intelligent person, for the problem of the unemployed is also the problem of the employed. Labor must support the unemployed.

ERB Employe Protests Exams  
Ask Labor's Support—

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Judge Valente in the O'Callaghan vs. Civil Service Commission recently declared as unconstitutional the higher credit granted ERB employes by the State Legislature in the Wadsworth-Livingston Act.

His decision was very unfair. We in the ERB have been faithful city employes for the past four or five years; we have worked under pretty trying conditions. Now that our jobs are being transferred to Civil Service we are compelled to take open competitive examinations. The attempted elimination of higher credit is the last straw.

Won't the readers of your newspaper help us to get fair play?

AN ERB EMPLOYEE



# Atlantic City Conference of CIO Unions Address of John Brophy on Progress of Organizing Drives

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13.—Following is the authorized text of the report of John Brophy, C.I.O. director, to the leaders of the 32 unions assembled here for the C.I.O. conference. Except for the bracketed portions, which are summarized, the report is here presented in full:

Two short years ago, a new force arose on the American scene. The Committee for Industrial Organization was created.

In the brief space of its existence, the CIO has won a place as the most vigorous and practical force for good in the United States. Men and women from all walks of life have testified to the new courage and hope that this movement has brought to them. The working men and women have flocked to its ranks in numbers and with an enthusiasm unprecedented in American labor history. All forward-looking persons have hailed it as the embodiment of the industrial democracy which has been so long impeded in this country. From public-spirited citizens in all walks of life have come expressions of gratitude that at last there came upon the American scene a labor movement dedicated rather to the facts and logic of modern American industry than to outworn traditions. It has brought to American political life the voice of the great mass of American workers—a voice now for the first time organized and forceful. From foreign countries have come messages that bear proof to a recognition throughout the world of this new movement's central significance in the future of America.

Nothing could prove more decisively the essential place of the CIO in the American pattern of life than its persistent progress in the face of such a concentration of the enemies of the people as has rarely been seen in this country. No movement, unless its principles were founded deep in the needs of the people, could ever move forward through such a storm of vicious hatred on the part of reactionary interests as has beaten upon the CIO.

The bare figures of growth of the membership of the unions affiliated with the CIO provide a record which proves with finality that the CIO, its principles and its leaders, have correctly expressed the deepest needs and aspirations of Americans who work for their living.

When the Committee was formed two years ago, its members did not total one million. Now there are four million. And the demand for organization in the CIO continues so strong that a membership of four million is simply a passing marker in the steady progress of the CIO.

In November, two years ago, the presidents of eight international unions formed the Committee. Now there are 32 national and international unions covering as many industries as well as hundreds of local industrial unions in other industries.

Two years ago the workers in many of the American basic industries were unorganized. Now, thanks to the CIO for the first time in history the great steel industry banded collectively with a union of its workers. For the first time in history the automobile industry operates through written contracts with a union of all its workers; for the first time, too, in the rubber industry. The same is happening in the textile industry, the petroleum industry, the maritime industry, the lumber industry, the chemical industry and in every other vital American industry.

Six months ago the demand for CIO unions became so great from workers in miscellaneous industries all over the country that the committee authorized the issuance of "Industrial Union Charters." Nearly 900 local unions have been organized since that time, with the CIO. Over 600 now operate as local industrial unions with a membership exceeding 225,000, while 150 of them have been transferred to national unions.

In a desperate effort to stop the flood of sentiment for industrial organization that has swept over the workers of America, the craft union leaders of the American Federation of Labor tried to expel CIO unions and sympathizers from its State and City councils. It therefore became necessary for the CIO to charter state and city industrial union officials for the protection of its local unions. Already 80 such councils have been created, and many more are in process of formation.

It is difficult properly to estimate the value of all the work the Chairman and the other leaders of the CIO have put in, not only for their own unions, but for the movement as a whole. But it may be in order to suggest the wide extent and the great significance of this activity.

On every front, the chairman and his colleagues have given unstintingly of their time and abilities. In the rubber industry, the campaign that led to the organization of that industry dates from the historic meeting addressed by the chairman at Akron in January, 1936. In the steel industry, the chairman figured prominently in the momentous negotiations that led to the signing of the contracts with the United States Steel Corporation. In the growth of the United Automobile Workers, in its major strikes, and in the negotiations of its most important agreements, the chairman and his colleagues were an ever-present help to the young union. In the maritime industry, in the textile industry, the transport industry and in others too many to cite, the guiding and the vigorous help of those men has made an indispensable contribution to union success.

## I. Organizing Campaigns

The Committee for Industrial Organization, in the two years of its existence, has conducted more union organizing on a larger scale, than has ever been attempted

before in the history of the American labor movement. The success of this work has been phenomenal. As a result, powerful industrial unions have come into being and been recognized for collective bargaining in many mass-production industries which were almost completely unorganized heretofore.

The organizing campaigns of the CIO have been conducted chiefly through organizing committees set up for this purpose or through affiliated national and international unions, but in the last six months the national CIO has also been organizing directly in many miscellaneous industries through a staff of Regional Directors and Field Representatives appointed for this purpose.

The presidents of the national and international unions and the chairman of the main organizing committees will report to this meeting on the progress made in their particular industries. But for the purpose of giving a bird's-eye view of the wide range and outstanding success of present CIO activities, the following brief summary of organizing progress in the different industries is included in this report.

## Steel

The first large-scale campaign launched by the CIO was in the steel industry, where previously less than 10,000 workers were organized in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

By now the great majority of the workers in this industry have been organized and Chairman Philip Murray of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee reports agreements with 431 companies employing more than 500,000 workers. The agreements peacefully arrived at with the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries in the spring of this year, not only sounded the death knell of company unionism in that industry but has a tremendous effect on labor policies in other industries as well. The refusal of some independent steel companies to accord similar collective bargaining rights to their employees has taken on the bitterness of a last-ditch stand by the anti-union forces, but has not affected the position of the S.W.O.C. as the recognized majority representative of the nation's steel workers.

## Automobiles

While steel was the first industry in which the CIO concentrated on a national scale, the winning of the General Motors and Chrysler strikes last winter in the automobile industry were the first big national victories of the CIO, decisively turning the tide in favor of union organization.

Chairman Lewis and other officers of the CIO participated actively in bringing these strikes to a successful conclusion and in aiding the United Automobile Workers of America to establish itself as one of the largest unions in the country. Prior to the formation of the CIO, this union had but 30,000 members; it now reports close to 400,000 members. The U.A.W.A. now has agreements with more than 381 companies including all major auto manufacturers except the Ford Motor Company.

## Rubber

The United Rubber Workers of America had but a few thousand members and was threatened on all hands with craft raids, before the CIO was formed. But after Chairman Lewis went to Akron and assured the rubber workers that the CIO would support them 100 per cent in a campaign of industrial organization, the union began to grow by leaps and bounds. In this union the membership has increased to 75,000 and more than 100 wage agreements have been won, raising wages substantially and establishing many better working conditions throughout the whole industry.

## Textiles

The Textile Workers Organizing Committee was established in March, 1937, with Sidney Hillman as chairman, and immediately put hundreds of organizers into the field to organize the textile industry, which is the largest in the point of numbers affected of any yet undertaken by the CIO.

This campaign has already won union agreements, without the necessity for strikes in most cases, with more than 270,000 companies employing more than 700,000 workers. The textile workers are now expressing emphatic preference for representation by the CIO.

The perfect discipline maintained in this campaign has attracted widespread favorable comment.

## Electrical, Radio and Machine Manufacture

Radio and electrical manufacturing is an industry in which the A. F. of L. had long obstructed the growth of organization by refusing to grant its federal unions an international union charter. These unions finally drew together, with independent unions in the industry, to form the United Electrical and Radio Workers, which was accepted into affiliation with the C. I. O. in November 1936. Since then this C. I. O. union has carried on a campaign for industrial organization, which has increased its membership to almost 140,000 and won collective bargaining agreements with some of the largest corporations in the industry.

The C. I. O. has recently assigned 18 organizers to this union to aid it in organizing in the field of electrical utilities. At the same time, many locals of the International Association of Machinists have joined its ranks and at its last convention it changed its name to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

## Oil

Following the March 1937 meeting of the CIO, the Petroleum Workers Organizing Committee was established to aid the Oil Workers International

Union in organizing this industry. This union had suffered severely in the A. F. of L. from craft union raids, but with C. I. O. assistance it has recently increased its membership to close to 100,000 and now has contracts covering 65,000 oil workers. 24 organizers have been assigned by the C. I. O. to aid the Oil Workers International Union in its present campaign.

## Gas and Coke and Chemicals

A. F. of L. federal locals of gas and coke workers were of the groups which found their growth handicapped by the refusal of the A. F. of L. to permit industrial organization in their field. These locals have since become affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America in a special district organization of their own, which is now making rapid progress and is also organizing in the field of industrial chemicals. The C. I. O. is aiding this union with 20 organizers.

## Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was one of the eight unions which formed the C. I. O. two years ago. Its industrial jurisdiction was constantly threatened by A. F. of L. craft unions, but since the formation of the C. I. O. it has been able to extend its organization in many directions. Membership in this union has increased from 17,000 to 45,000 since the beginning of this year.

The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, operating in an industry where the A. F. of L. has refused the workers the right of industrial organization, became affiliated with the C. I. O. in November 1936. Since then, despite strenuous opposition from the shipyard employers and some of the craft unions, this union has doubled its membership, which now amounts to more than 20,000 workers organized in 26 locals.

## Shoe Workers

In the shoe industry, the mission of the C. I. O. has been to unite existing rival unions, so that a single industrial union may be formed capable of organizing all the unorganized shoe workers. At the suggestion of the C. I. O., the United Shoe and Leather Workers and the Shoe Workers Protective Union have merged into a single organization, the United Shoe Workers of America, which is now affiliated with the C. I. O.

This union has organized more than 25,000 previously unorganized shoe workers, has attracted to its ranks some 10,000 members of the A. F. of L. in New York who voted overwhelmingly for the C. I. O. in a labor Board election, and now has a total membership of more than 50,000. It has won many contracts and wage increases for the workers it has organized.

## Communications

The American Radio Telegraphists Association was accepted into affiliation with the C. I. O. in April 1937, for the purpose of undertaking the organization of the unorganized communications workers. This union changed its name to the American Communications Association at its convention in August and has begun a nation-wide campaign, with the aid of 32 organizers supplied by the C. I. O. This has already increased membership to 8,000 and won for the workers a number of new contracts and improvements in conditions.

## Aluminum

The A. F. of L. federal unions of aluminum workers were among the many groups which suffered from the policy of dictatorial control by the A. F. of L. and the refusal to accede to their demand for an industrial union charter. At a convention in New Kensington in April 1937, most of these federal unions united themselves into the Industrial Union of Aluminum Workers of America, which is now affiliated with the C. I. O. This union is being aided by the C. I. O. with organizers to complete the union organization of the aluminum workers.

## Transport Workers

One of the most remarkable achievements in labor history has been that of the Transport Workers' Union of the C. I. O. In a few months, this union has brought close to complete organization to the previously unorganized street car, subway, elevated, bus and taxi workers of New York City. It has won wage increases and closed shop contracts in nearly every case and now has a membership of close to 80,000 in New York, with a national membership of more than 80,000.

Craft policies of the A. F. of L. had long held back organization of the transport workers, until in May, 1937, some 10,000 members of the Transport Workers' Lodge of the International Association of Machinists decided that they had had enough of such obstructions and that they wanted an industrial union of their own.

The Transport Workers' Union affiliated with the C. I. O. in May, 1937, and its formation and the inspiration of the C. I. O., new members began joining it by hundreds and thousands. Little more than a week later all but a handful of the 12,000 workers voting in a referendum on the proposed Transport Workers' Union cast their ballots for the C. I. O. and a closed shop contract was signed thereafter embodying substantial wage increases. This victory was followed by the winning of similar elections and agreements with nearly all the subway, elevated, street car, bus and taxi companies of New York City.

## Retail Employees

The United Retail Employees of America was formed by lodges of the A. F. of L. unions which had become disgusted with bureaucratic leadership and the craft policies which obstructed organization of

the millions of department store and other retail workers.

This union became affiliated with the C. I. O. in May, 1937, and with financial and organizational assistance from the C. I. O., which has assigned 10 organizers to this field, it has now reached a membership of more than 40,000 and is preparing plans for a nation-wide campaign of organization.

## Maritime Workers

Since its inception, the C. I. O. has enjoyed the sympathy of most of the organized maritime workers on both coasts. The C. I. O. message of industrial organization was well understood by the West Coast unions, which had already achieved a large measure of success by acting along industrial lines

in the organization of the maritime workers. The C. I. O. is aiding this union with 20 organizers.

## Office and Professional Workers

There are more than 4,000,000 unorganized office and professional workers whom the A. F. of L. has made practically no effort to organize. All the organization that existed before the C. I. O. entered

the field was a number of A. F. of L. federal unions, many of them made up chiefly of the employees of union offices. The A. F. of L. persistently refused, these unions the right to set up an international union, and a convention was held in Philadelphia in May, at which 23 unions with a membership of 8,600 were represented. This convention established the United Office and Professional Workers of America, which was at once accepted into affiliation with the C. I. O.

This union is receiving C. I. O. assistance, through the assignment of 17 organizers, in a campaign to unionize the big insurance companies, banking houses and other concerns where white-collar workers are in a majority. It is also organizing office workers in those industries where the existing C. I. O. industrial union does not admit such workers. The U. O. P. W. A. has already increased its membership to more than 25,000.

## Technicians

The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians became affiliated with the C. I. O. in May, 1937. It is co-operating with the C. I. O. in its campaign among industrial workers and is receiving C. I. O. support, through seven organizers, in its own campaign to unionize large groups of engineers, draftsmen, laboratory workers, architects and other highly skilled technical employees. Since becoming affiliated with the C. I. O., this union has increased its membership to 6,000 and is making extensive plans for further organization.

## Federal Workers

The success of the C. I. O. in organizing private industry resulted in many requests from employees of the federal government that it assist also in organizing the 800,000 unorganized workers in this field. In June, 1937, plans were completed for complying with these requests and the United Federal Workers of America was established. Chairman Lewis announced that this union would organize all federal workers with the exception of executives having power over military and fire members of the military service, and, for the time being, postal employees.

Provisional officers were appointed by the Chairman, with Jacob Baker, formerly Assistant Administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and the Works Progress Administration, as president. Financial assistance has been given to the United Federal Workers to begin a nation-wide campaign of organization and 14 organizers have been assigned to this work, in addition to the union's officers.

## State, County and Municipal Workers

Employees of states, counties and municipalities represent another large field of unorganized government employees, from which the C. I. O. has received many requests for aid. The larger part of the membership of the small A. F. of L. union in this field joined in these requests and became part of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, when this was launched by the C. I. O. in July, 1937.

## Newspapermen

Heywood Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild, was the first leader in the white-collar and professional field to join the C. I. O. At the Guild's St. Louis convention in July, 1937, the delegates voted overwhelmingly for full affiliation and for broadening the base of membership to include busi-

ness office, circulation and advertising employees. This decision was subsequently upheld by a good majority in a membership referendum.

The Guild immediately started a nation-wide organizing campaign, with the assistance of 10 organizers furnished by the C. I. O. At present there are 81 chapters, with a membership in the neighborhood of 14,000, of whom close to 7,000 are covered by union contracts.

## Cannery and Agricultural Workers

One of the biggest fields numerically where organization was retarded by A. F. of L. refusal to grant international industrial union charters, is that of the cannery and agricultural workers.

Such of these workers as were organized were kept in A. F. of L. unions, without regard to their desire for an international union of their own capable of organizing the millions of unorganized in this field.

Representatives of these federal unions finally met together in Denver in July, 1937, to form the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, and voted for the C. I. O. by 96 to one.

This union has been accepted into affiliation with the C. I. O. and 27 organizations have been assigned to push a widespread campaign of organization.

## Local Industrial Unions

A large part of the organizing work of the C. I. O. is now carried on directly by 58 Regional and Sub-Regional Directors and by about 200 Field Representatives directly on the payroll of the national C. I. O. for work in the miscellaneous industries where no C. I. O. national or international union exists as yet.

The number of these Local Industrial Unions and a breakdown showing how many there are in some of the chief industries affected is given in a subsequent section of this report.

Notable progress has been made in the meat packing industry where 49 locals have been established with a membership of more than 25,000 and with many union agreements.

Baking, lumber, paper, hotel and restaurant workers are among the many larger groups where organization has made much progress.

A. F. of L. federal unions have come over to the C. I. O. in a body in the toy and novelty and optical industries, and in order to coordinate activities and push organization in these fields, a Toy and Novelty Organizing Committee and an Optical Workers Organizing Committee have been established.

## II. Issuance of Charters

At the March, 1937, meeting of the Committee in Washington, D. C., the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote: "The executive officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization are authorized to issue Certificates of Affiliation to national, international and local unions wherever it is deemed such action is advisable."

Pursuant to these instructions, the executive officers of the C. I. O. began the issuance of charters in May, 1937. Certificates of affiliation have also been issued to national and international unions previously associated with the C. I. O., as well as to new national and international unions which have joined the C. I. O. since March, 1937.

## A. National and International Unions

The following unions were associated with the C. I. O. prior to the March, 1937, meeting:

United Mine Workers of America. International Typographical Union. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. United Textile Workers of America. Oil Workers International Union. United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Federation of Flat Glass Workers. Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

United Automobile Workers of America. United Rubber Workers of America. American Newspaper Guild. United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

Since March, 1937, the following national, international and organizing committees have become part of the C. I. O.:

Textile Workers Organizing Committee. United Shoe Workers of America. American Radio Telegraphists Association. Aluminum Workers of America. Transport Workers Union of America. Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. National Die Casting Workers League. National Leather Workers Association. United Retail Employees of America. United Office and Professional Workers of America. United Federal Workers of America. State, County and Municipal Workers of America. United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America. International Fur Workers' Union. International Woodworkers of America. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. Beneficial Association. Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific (Provisional Charter).

## B. DIRECTLY CHARTERED LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Local Industrial Unions have been chartered by the executive officers of the C. I. O. in industries where no C. I. O. national or international union exists as yet. These unions are organized in the following industries: 1. Food Processing. 2. Lumber and Finished Lumber Products. 3. Paper Products. 4. Laundrys and Dry Cleaning. 5. Stone, Clay and Glass. 6. Brick, Tile and Other Clay Products. 7. Miscellaneous Products. 8. Hotels, Restaurants and Bars. 9. Fabricated Metal Products (metal, hardware, misc.).

## C. INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS:

The total number of Industrial Union Councils chartered as of Oct. 5, 1937 is 82. These are divided as follows:

## 1-State Industrial Union Councils:

Arkansas - Oklahoma - Montana - West Virginia - Wisconsin.

## 2-City, County and Regional Councils:

There are 78 Industrial Union Councils chartered whose jurisdictions cover either cities, counties or regions, determined by the needs of organized labor in that area. Among this group are included the following councils chartered in large cities:

Birmingham, Ala.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Stockton, Calif.; Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and South Bend, Ind.; Des Moines, Ia.; Baltimore, Md.; Duluth, Minn.; Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.; Newark, Trenton, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Canton, Cincinnati, Akron, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia, Erie, Pa.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.

In addition, a charter has been issued to the C. I. O. Maritime Council in New York City, made up of delegates from the various maritime unions in that port.

**Regional Offices**

[Reflecting the vast growth of the organization, Director Brophy here stated that the CIO now has 48 Regional directors, with regional offices in 46 cities, and 10 Sub-Regional Directors with Sub-Regional offices in 11 cities. Prior to the March 1937 meeting of the CIO, there were no regional offices. Working under the direction of the Regional Directors are 198 Field Representatives, whose activities are devoted chiefly to organizing in the miscellaneous industries not covered by CIO national and international unions. In addition to these, 286 Field Representatives are on the payroll of the CIO and are assigned to work under the direction of international unions whose organizing campaigns the CIO is aiding.]

**Headquarters Activities**

[The expansion of CIO organizing activities has been so great that the national headquarters of the CIO in Washington has been moved twice since March, 1937, to obtain larger office space. Director Brophy pointed out. First the offices were moved to the Heurich Building where there were 2,760 square feet, and then to its present address 1106 Connecticut Ave., N. W., where it has two floors with office space of 7,285 square feet. The headquarters staff has had to be increased from 7 prior to March, 1937, to 50 as of October 1, 1937.]

**Finances**

[Since March, 1937, the expenses of the CIO are divided fairly among all unions on a per capita basis, Director Brophy said. A rate of 50 cents per member per month has been established for affiliated national and international unions, becoming effective as of June 1, 1937. All unions which desire to remain affiliated with the CIO are required to make these per capita payments on the basis of their CIO income. Besides these per capita payments, the other source of CIO income is 50c per member per month paid by directly chartered local industrial unions. Also industrial unions which are chartered for a fee of \$25, with dues to the CIO of \$25 yearly.]

**Publicity**

[Because of the virulence of the anti-labor propaganda launched against the CIO, particularly since the steel strike, the publicity department of the CIO has had to be expanded, Director Brophy explained. [The general publicity for the CIO

was as good as could be expected up to the launching of the anti-CIO campaign at the time of the steel strike. This campaign was heavily financed and highly organized, including publication of full-page ads, formation of committees such as the Johnstown Committee, radio attacks and a concerted effort by reactionary publishers, with whom usually liberal publishers joined forces at times, to discredit the CIO in editorials, cartoons, and the news columns of their papers. The campaign was also carried over into religious and fraternal organizations.]

[The A. F. of L. leaders took up the catch-cries of this anti-union campaign and are still using them as their main line of attack on the CIO, Director Brophy stated. [There is a trend toward more favorable publicity now, Director Brophy continued, not only because the CIO is publishing its real aims and position but also because the CIO was going through a record period of expansion right when "the propaganda campaign was strongest against it." [Among the CIO news distributing agencies listed by Director Brophy are: the Union News Service, which has a weekly mailing list of 10,000 publications and unions; an Organizer's Bulletin, which is printed for internal CIO use according to the need of CIO regional directors and representatives; and pamphlets and leaflets for mass distribution giving the aims and policies of the CIO and describing its position "in relation to white collar workers, the churches, Negro workers and other groups." [In the past six months, the number of papers and magazines printed by CIO unions or supporting CIO policies has increased to between one and two hundred. [The policy has been followed to date of leaving sponsorship and support of such publications to our local unions and other organizations in the territory or industry concerned, so that the national CIO may not be involved in financial responsibility or control of publications which it is too far away to supervise properly," Director Brophy continued. [Increased public interest in the CIO necessitates a great deal of general publicity work as well, it was pointed out. Constant preparation of material for speeches and articles by CIO people takes place and "Notes for CIO Speakers" are mimeographed and circulated widely through CIO unions and regional offices. [Among the proposals for expansion of CIO publicity Director Brophy gave the following: the securing of second-class mailing privileges for the Union News Service; more radio and movie publicity; and increased public relations work among women, Negroes, churches and various other groupings of the population.]

## IX. Relations With the American Federation of Labor

The American Federation of Labor has tried from the beginning to confuse the issue of organization of the unorganized, to further which the CIO was formed. The events of the two years since the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. show how hollow are the A. F. of L. claims, and how fully justified the CIO has been in holding firm to its determination to bring unionism to the millions that the A. F. of L. could not reach.

The CIO from the start contended that the mass-production industries could and should not be organized by the A. F. of L. so long as it adhered to outworn methods, and so long as it permitted paper claims by craft unions to stand in the way of industrial organization. The CIO further maintained that the mass-production industries could be organized on an industrial basis by determined action. Both arguments have been proved correct.

The CIO has made amazing progress in establishing unionism in steel, autos, rubber, electrical manufacturing, and similar fields where the A. F. of L. had never succeeded. The A. F. of L., still clinging to its outworn techniques, has continued to fail to progress in the mass-production industries and elsewhere.

The controlling group of craft unionists has indicated repeatedly during the last year, as that group has for many years, that it would rather see no union than one that was not built along craft lines in subservience to the old A. F. of L. policy. During negotiations with General Motors, President Green urged that General Motors should not give the United Automobile Workers of America the sole bargaining rights which were one of the main strike demands, and conferred with Governor Murphy to this same end. John Frey hastened to confer with representatives of company unions in steel, whose sole aim was obviously to thwart the ever-growing way of unionism under the CIO banner.

Further evidence that the A. F. of L. has been unwilling to make necessary adaptations to the organization of the unorganized is revealed by the recent report of the Executive Council of America, the so-called single international charter has been granted by the A. F. of L. in a mass-production industry in the last two years, and requests of national councils of directly affiliated locals for independent status and autonomy have been consistently refused. The instructions of the 1934 convention for the issuance of international charters in aluminum and cement were as completely ignored as other instructions in regard to industrial organization.

The Committee for Industrial Organization has concentrated its efforts on the task of bringing the benefits of unionism to the unorganized. But from the start the American Federation of Labor refused to permit its neglected obligations to be met.

## Continued on page 13



## Atlantic City Conference of CIO Unions

# Address of John Brophy on Progress of Organizing Drives

(Continued from page 7.)

gations to be assumed by those with clearer vision and greater courage. From the first we were accused of wishing to force the division and discord. But it has always been the A. F. of L. that has taken the offensive against our efforts. The controlling group has made it abundantly clear that it will not stop at anything to defend the paper rights of its unions and its own supremacy in the Federation.

The Committee appointed at Miami, which according to the recent report of the Executive Council, has been waiting all-year entering the CIO to meet with it, was never given any power to negotiate a settlement. The Committee did not even request a meeting with the CIO until four months after its appointment, and then confessed it had no power. Since the Tampa convention a year ago, the Committee has not even officially approached the CIO for a meeting of any kind. It presumably realized that a settlement was impossible so long as the A. F. of L. pursued its uncompromising course.

The CIO offer of \$500,000 to organize steel, made in March, 1936, was refused by the A. F. of L., and the A. F. of L. found itself unable or unwilling to move because of craft claims. Yet, when the CIO had won the first nationwide agreement from a giant steel corporation obtained in over 30 years, President Green had the audacity to attack the agreement with the United States Steel Corporation.

The suspension of the ten CIO unions was contrary to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and to the traditions of that organization. The controlling group realized that the successes of its control over the Federation if democratic procedure were permitted to take its course. They overcame opposition by suspending and disaffiliating the CIO unions.

Similarly, the A. F. of L., without obtaining the approval of a convention, has acted on the assumption that the CIO unions were completely divorced from affiliation.

The Executive Council has caused central bodies and state federations of labor to refuse seats to delegates from CIO unions. Such purges have been carried on in a very high-handed way, without any pretense of democracy, as in the case of the Georgia Federation of Labor, where the representative of the A. F. of L. did in fact "march through Georgia."

The amendments to the A. F. of L. constitution recommended in the recent report of the Executive Council would still further concentrate arbitrary and dictatorial power in the hands of the president of the A. F. of L., since they would permit him to remove officers of state federations and central bodies and revoke charters of such organizations on his own authority.

The absence of democracy in many A. F. of L. unions has been an important factor in driving tens of thousands of workers into the CIO. The A. F. of L. has sanctioned the use of Class B membership by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which permits the International to enroll mass-production workers with only one vote to a local of Class B members, as compared with one vote per person for building trades workers or other craftsmen.

The International Woodworkers of America was established by locals of sawmill, lumber and allied workers in the Northwest after their delegates had gone to the Convention of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Florida, the first convention of that union in eight years, and had been seated as fraternal delegates with a voice but no vote because they did not and could not pay the high fees for the various benefit systems of the organization. It is interesting to note that the carpenters' union still claims to speak for these workers at the A. F. of L. conventions—at least it still pays for them and casts votes in accordance with such payment.

The A. F. of L. is continuing to attempt to belaud the issue. President Green's statement that the 10 suspended CIO unions could have been seated at the Denver convention is absurd. Mr. Green declared

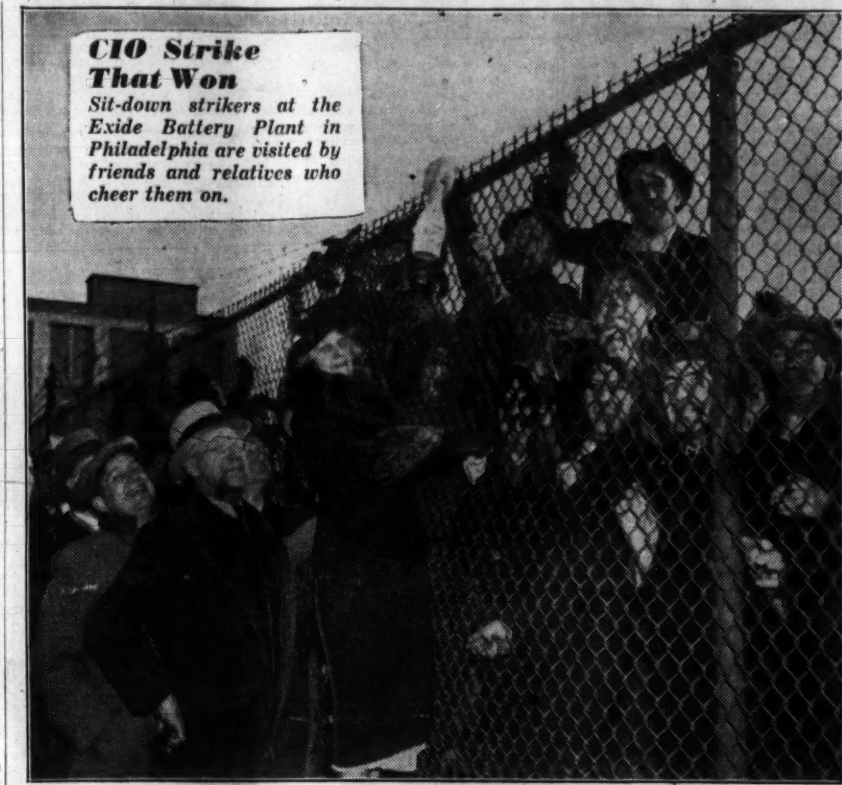
that to send delegates would indicate that these unions had given up the CIO. The A. F. of L. would not mind abandoning the members of the 22 other international unions affiliated with the CIO, as it had abandoned them in the past. But the CIO is not willing to relinquish organization in these fields.

The American Federation of Labor in the nation today is frankly out to destroy the CIO and its affiliated unions. It has stated so clearly and frankly, and its actions in going through picket lines, in chartering company unions, and in under-cutting CIO unions clearly confirm this.

A shocking example of the depths to which the A. F. of L. has sunk is furnished by the so-called "Blue Card Union" among lead and zinc workers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. This Blue Card Union was formed under the protection of Landon's troops, and was notorious as a company union headed by ex-convicts and foremen. On April 11, 1937, the Blue Card Union in a number of towns, destroyed the headquarters of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a CIO affiliate suspended by the A. F. of L. A week later the A. F. of L. granted a charter to this vigilante organization, and indicated no change was necessary in its set-up, although its president was an ex-convict, and many of its officials were foremen or employers. The Executive Council in the 1937 report states, "The affiliation of this group with the A. F. of L. has proved to be both helpful and satisfactory to all concerned."

The Carpenters union in the Northwest is boycotting, or attempting to boycott lumber and sawmills, of which the great majority of the employees are members of a CIO union. The A. F. of L. has so little respect for democracy and majority rule that it uses its economic efforts to defeat the will of the workers, rather than to rally the strength of wage earners to obtain better conditions.

In case after case the A. F. of L. has negotiated closed shop contracts with few if any members in the plant involved, using the argu-



**CIO Strike That Won**  
Sit-down strikers at the Exide Battery Plant in Philadelphia are visited by friends and relatives who cheer them on.

ment with the employers that it was more respectable and safer than the CIO, which had organized the workers. The boasted increase in membership of the A. F. of L. can largely be attributed to these tactics, and to the general impetus given to the labor movement by the CIO. High officials of the A. F. of L. have stated that John L. Lewis is the best organizer they have, and this has proved true.

The figures on membership released by the A. F. of L. have been given by a misleading interpretation. The Executive Council report for 1937 reveals that the total membership of the Federation for the month of August, 1937, was over 300,000 less than that in the corresponding month of 1936, or 3,271,726 as compared with 3,586,567. The average yearly paid membership for 1937 was 2,860,933, as compared with 3,422,398 in 1936.

Organization did not seek the split in the American labor movement. Real unity, however, will be achieved through complete organization of the working people. The record of the last two years of labor advance is unparalleled in this century. Yet the A. F. of L. Executive Council declares, "In our opinion nothing that has happened in the 56 years of existence of the American Federation of Labor has so injured labor and the cause of labor as the formation of this dual,

rival movement called the CIO." The statement illustrates both the blindness and the rule-or-ruin attitude of the Federation.

**Special Activities**  
Federation of Flat Glass Workers  
The Committee for Industrial Organization was called upon this summer to aid in the adjustment of an internal controversy in the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America.

In a resolution subscribed to by all delegates attending a convention of the Federation in Pittsburgh, including both those seated and those unseated, as well as all international officers, Chairman Lewis was called upon to appoint a special commission, whose decision it was agreed by all should be final and binding.

The Chairman appointed John Brophy, Charles S. Zimmerman and Len De Caux to this commission, which held hearings in Pittsburgh, in July, 1937.

After hearing all the evidence presented, the CIO commission was able to recommend a settlement which was agreed to by all concerned and embodied in a signed agreement. As part of this agreement, the Chairman of the CIO was requested to appoint a provisional president, following the resignation of President Glen W. McCabe, to serve for the balance of his term of office. Chairman Lewis thereupon appointed Paul W. Fuller as provisional president.

The following expression of good faith and goodwill was included in the agreement: "All parties agree to regard this settlement as definitely terminating the controversy and to cooperate wholeheartedly with the CIO administrator and with each other for the restoration of unity in the union and the upbuilding of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America."

Provisional President Fuller reports that internal controversy is now being successfully overcome and that all of the 27 locals suspended during the controversy are now reinstated and paying their obligations.

**Conclusion**  
In the two years of its existence, the CIO has grown from a small

organizing committee to a great national labor organization, the extent of whose activities has been indicated in the preceding report. Powerful organizations have come into existence and have established collective bargaining on a permanent basis in many industries. In others, a firm basis has been laid for future progress; and in all, the CIO is now in a position to push forward to its goal of complete union organization of all the unorganized.

In order to clear the path and to facilitate future organizing progress, however, the need for more industrial Union Councils, both state and city, is becoming increasingly evident. The A. F. of L. officials are carrying forward their splitting of the labor movement by driving CIO affiliates out of every A. F. of L. state federation and city central body in the country. Wherever this occurs and our unions do not set up a council of their own, in the state or city affected, they are left without the protection that a strong central labor body can afford. Furthermore, in these cases there is no central body to coordinate the activities of local CIO unions and to unite their strength for the achievement of their common purposes.

In a number of cities, unions which are anxious to throw in their lot with the CIO as the main body of American labor, hesitate to do so for fear of reprisals from A. F. of L. officials and point to the fact that there is not yet in their city an industrial Union Council which can assure them full protection.

It would therefore seem essential to further the interests of our unions and to advance the CIO cause of organizing the unorganized, that Industrial Union Councils should be set up in all cities and states where they do not exist as yet. Movements are under way in a number of states and localities to set up such councils, but in other instances there is hesitation about taking the step. This meeting might well consider means for overcoming this hesitation and encouraging early steps to unite our unions for common action wherever possible.

## Rhode Island AFL Backs Unity of Labor Movement

Delegates to State Convention Refuse to Take Action Against C.I.O. Locals and Boo Red-Baiting Green Stooze

By Ann Burlak  
(Secretary of Communist Party of R. I.)

Bill Green and the A. F. of L. Executive Council got a decided slap in the face at the 37th semi-annual convention of the Rhode Island State Branch of the A. F. of L. on October 2nd and 3rd. For days before the convention the local press predicted

that this convention would oust the CIO unions. "The Labor News," official organ of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor (actually only a rubber stamp organ of the A. F. of L. Executive Council) carried one-inch headlines to the effect that the A. F. of L. State Branch would take decisive action against the CIO locals. But the people who made these predictions forgot one thing—that the overwhelming majority of the A. F. of L. membership do not want to see a split in the labor movement. Rather they want to see the thousands of unorganized workers brought into the trade unions.

There were 133 delegates at the convention, and when the show-down came on the motion to oust the CIO unions, the delegates voted 51 to 41 against the motion. Some 40 delegates abstained from voting. It is significant that this convention was the first A. F. of L. State convention in New England to turn thumbs down on the motion to oust the CIO unions. In fact, the motion to suspend was made by a paid organizer of the Painters' Union, William H. McIntyre, under new business, for neither the State Executive Board nor any of the delegates would introduce a resolution to that effect.

**COLD GREETING**  
The speech of Aaron Vellerman, personal representative of Bill Green in the absence of Frank Penton, was met coldly by the delegates. In fact, on a number of occasions Vellerman was booed by the delegates. Vellerman defended the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in suspending the CIO unions and urged the delegates to take similar action on a state scale. He attacked the CIO leadership as being undemocratic, of never asking the membership whether they wanted to go CIO, etc. "The CIO today is not out to organize the unorganized, but rather to reorganize and disrupt the organized," Vellerman shouted.

Then he opened an attack on the Communists by first informing the delegates that he considered himself a radical, having been a member of the Labor Party in England and a member of the American Socialist Party up to 1935, but that he always fought the Communists. In the next breath he attacked John L. Lewis for using "Hitlerist" tactics in the CIO and consorting with the Communists. "It's not a problem of industrial unionism, we have that in the A. F. of L.," he stated. "It's a question of those who were out and looking in, wanting to be in looking out."

Vellerman is known throughout Massachusetts as being one of the most reactionary A. F. of L. officials in the union, in fact of being just a stooge for Bill Green and his man Friday—Frank Penton.

Since there was no resolution introduced on the question of suspension, Bill Connolly, the president of the State Branch, refused to permit any discussion on this issue immediately following Vellerman's speech. The question



ANN BURLAK

had to be referred to new business. Bill Connolly, who is a member of the Typographical Union, made no comments on the question at all. However, the mere fact that the Executive Board brought in no recommendation on the issue of suspension definitely showed that Connolly was not anxious to press the issue.

When the issue did finally come up, under new business, the progressive bloc of delegates did a fine job in branding this move as being detrimental to all labor. The entire bloc of delegates from the International Association of Machinists—Local 119 of Newport, played a leading role in the fight of the progressive delegates. Tom Slavens of the Machinists' Union made a stirring speech in which he said, "We were branded as radicals for advocating old-age pensions years back, now we are branded 'reds' for preaching industrial unionism, and unity of all labor."

Even delegate Roderick McGerry of the Teamster's Union, when speaking for the suspension, did so in an apologetic manner. He condemned the AFL for not taking advantage of the sentiment for unionism that was stimulated by the CIO. He condemned other practices of the AFL, then ended up by saying that he would vote for suspension because it was his duty to do so.

It is important to note that while there was a split vote on the actual motion to suspend, practically every resolution introduced by the progressive bloc of delegates was passed without a dissenting vote. Such an important resolution as the one calling for unity in the labor movement, by urging the leading bodies of the AFL, CIO and the RR Brotherhoods to call a joint convention to consider one trade union movement in the United States, was passed unanimously without discussion. This is the resolution which caused such a furor in the Massachusetts convention of the AFL only a month prior to this.

Other progressive resolutions passed unanimously were:

1—Endorsing Labor's Non-Partisan League.

2—Condemning incorporation of unions.

3—Protesting the high cost of meat, and calling on all union members to refrain from buying beef until prices are reduced.

4—Calling for boycott on Japanese made goods.

5—Calling for solidarity action with other unions in strikes and legislative action.

6—Endorsing Black as Justice of Supreme Court.

7—Calling for the passage of a direct primary law in Rhode Island rather than a caucus law. One of the interesting highlights of the convention was the speech of Thomas P. McMahon, present head of the Rhode Island State Department of Labor, and former president of the United Textile Workers Union. It was a militant speech and in it he urged the unions to acquaint themselves with the State labor laws so the workers could take advantage of them. He blamed unions for not educating their members sufficiently along these lines. Furthermore, he urged the unions to take more interest in the State trade schools.

He challenged the unions to do something about workers over 40 years of age who were barred from employment. He urged adoption of a State Wagner Act, and warned labor to be on guard because of the stagnation that set into industry in the past few weeks; and he wound up by stating, "The Labor Department will go forward in the interests of labor, for we serve labor first."

The entire tone of this convention was one of resistance to any split in the labor movement. Even those delegates who voted for the suspension seemed to do so because they feared to buck the Executive Council. Now all eyes are turned to what is happening at the national convention of the A. F. of L. at Denver. If the Executive Council is authorized to expel the CIO unions, the Rhode Island State Branch will undoubtedly be instructed to oust all delegates representing CIO unions here. The progressives need to prepare themselves for the struggle to keep the labor movement unified in this state.

Michael Flaherty, State director of the CIO issued a statement to the press immediately following the decision to maintain unity in the labor movement in this State. He pledged that the CIO unions would cooperate with the local AFL unions here in organizing the unorganized, in legislative action and all other actions in the interests of labor as a whole.

The Communists in the trade union movement in Rhode Island have the job of helping this expression for unity by helping to organize joint actions between the A. F. of L. and CIO unions on the helping to carry into life the need for one unified trade union movement in the state and in the country.

## 'Foster Articles Hit Jim-Crow' -- Ford

Railroad Articles by Communist Party Chairman Burning Indictment of Jim-Crow in Railroad Unions, Says James W. Ford, Negro Leader

By James W. Ford

William Z. Foster, outstanding trade union leader, chairman of the Communist Party, and for the last twenty-five years an active organizer of the unorganized, fighter for the rights of the Negro worker and for trade union unity, has made a burning indictment of "Jim-Crow" in the railroad unions. His article, "The Shame of Railroad Unionism," appearing in the Daily Worker Oct. 13, rings true to the ears of the Negro people and goes right down the alley of the Negro workers.

If the policies of trade union equality for Negro workers set forth by Foster and which have been carried through in great and extraordinary measure in the CIO unions, were eradicated in the railroad unions, "Jim-Crow" would almost or in great measure be licked in the labor movement. Without mincing words, Foster calls for the observance of the democratic and constitutional rights of the Negro, as a worker, as a citizen of the United States. The Railroad Labor Act and the Wagner Labor Act have firmly established these rights enforceable by the Federal Government. Negro labor is determined to secure its rights.

It would be well for Negro labor and Negro leaders of various organizations to take immediate, appropriate steps to enforce rights of Negro workers, particularly in the railroad unions, and eventually wipe out discrimination once and for all from the labor movement.



JAMES W. FORD

## Scottsboro Meeting In Brooklyn Friday

Mass Meeting to Be Held at Girls Commercial High School with Norman Thomas, Richard Moore and Mrs. Wright as Main Speakers

The Brooklyn Council of the International Labor Defense issued a call today to its 15 local branches and to the people of Brooklyn to support a Scottsboro protest mass meeting to be held tomorrow night at the Girls Commercial High School, at Classon Ave. and Union St.

The meeting is the second of a series and is being held under the auspices of the Scottsboro Defense Committee.

The main speaker will be Norman Thomas, director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Among the other speakers are Richard B. Moore, vice-president of the I.L.D.; the Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Union Church of Bay Ridge; Dorothy Kenyon, deputy commissioner of Licenses of New York City; Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy and Roy Wright, and Ruby Bates, chief defense witness.

When interviewed by the Daily

## Stool Pigeon Judge Poses As Labor Man at AFL Parley

Judge Padbury Turned State's Evidence Against Emil Costello Aiding Simmons Bed Company's Spy Outfit

By William F. Dunne  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Oct. 13.—The incidents in connection with the appearance of Judge Joseph Padbury at this convention call for more extended mention.

Rarely is one afforded the opportunity to see subsidized degeneracy in such perfect form. It is all too seldom in this imperfect world that, as all painstaking scientists know, one finds the specimen that embraces all the major characteristics of its species.

Judge Padbury, who, well paid by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for this contemptible task, turned state's evidence against Emil Costello, a worker and trade union organizer, blacklisted and hounded by the Simmons Bed industrial spy system, exposed and denounced by the LaFollette Senate investigation, gloried in his shame before 468 delegates to this convention, the gallery—and a press whose members listened in amazed silence, unwilling to believe their ears.

Some representative of the Executive Council, it seems, in or around Milwaukee, rolled over a damp log one day and, lo, here was Judge Joseph Padbury. One does not have to rain the metaphor to describe this new payrollee of the Executive Council. He is just as repulsively pallid, shinningly sleek and glossy in all the required spots to comply with all specifications.

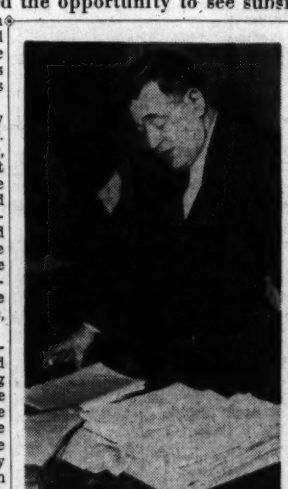
**14-PAGE SPEECH**  
In a speech which runs to 14 pages in the printed convention record, Judge Padbury said: "As you no doubt have been informed, President Green has ordered the charter of the local, suspended and ordered Emil Costello, the president of the union, expelled. . . . Emil Costello has insulted and abused the American Federation of Labor. . . . And yet the A. F. of L. did not wish to take a harsh course. It suspended him and three other officers. They called a meeting and flaunted the suspension. It was then necessary to suspend the charter and expel Costello."

Judge Padbury does not say in the above quotation from the record that all these moves against Costello and his militant supporters were carried out in close co-operation with the Simmons Company executives and its spy system. But the judge, who was paid somewhere between \$50 and \$100 per day for his services—including the delivery of his stool-pigeon speech—hurries on to identify himself to any honest labor man:

Quoting again: "And I hope that I am not transgressing the bounds when I say that in the first stages of the C. I. O.—A. F. of L. dispute some thought that the C. I. O. genuinely intended to organize the unorganized—a very true and far-sounding phrase, but it has since become apparent that that was not their purpose, at least in our state. In Wisconsin its dominant purpose has been the destruction and disruption of the organized. And that has gone on so long, and has gone so far, that there is no longer any doubt of the reprehensible tactics of the C. I. O."

**ON OATH**  
This highly-paid effusion concludes in the convention proceedings with the following quotation contributed by Judge Padbury. Scolded does one get such a combination of religion and reaction as in this short sentence from the stenographic record of Judge Padbury's speech, regarding the oath taken by members of the A. F. of L.: "God grant you will never violate that oath."

One only has to append some more of the record to show the horribly hypocritical plane on which this important section of the discussion in what is generally referred to especially by President Green as



WILLIAM F. DUNNE

a great convention of labor. I quote again:

"Delegate Weaver, Musicians: I move that it be made a matter of record if there is any case where the C. I. O. was pitted against the A. F. of L. that the American Federation of Labor ever achieved a victory at the hands of the National Labor Relations Board."

**GREEN ANSWERS**

"President Green: It is impossible for the chair to answer that question now, because I do not have before me the record. We did, however, win in the Ambridge case through an election, even though we were forced into an election. We at the same time did win in the later-Lake case in Cleveland, even though the board forced us into an election."

"Delegate Bugnisset, electrical workers, advises me the board made no decision in the Ambridge case, although it should have done so. The facts, however, will be brought out later on, Brother Weaver, and your question will then be answered."

The spectacle of Delegate Weaver, so aged he merely creaks into this convention, acting as the stooge for the highly-paid stool-pigeon, Judge Padbury, is something that this correspondent finds himself unable to comment upon. It undoubtedly has some great significance but there are so many things in this convention devoid of all reality that your correspondent lets this one go.

## Scab Fires at 3 Ford 'Auto Union Members

Member of Company Union Shoots at Unionists Without Provocation—'Lockout Strike' Continues at Kansas City Plant

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—Scab David Rennison, member of a newly formed company-union in the Ford plant here, which has locked out members of the CIO United Automobile Workers, deliberately fired upon a car carrying three unionists here today.

The scab, now under arrest, leaned out of the car and emptied the contents of a shotgun into the automobile occupied by W. L. Morrison, William Clayman and Martin Owens.

The three unionists told police later that Rennison fired upon them without provocation. None of the men were wounded.

**THREATEN TO CLOSE**  
The first violence in the "lock-out strike" came as officials of the plants threatened that the Ford Motor Company would close the works here permanently, throwing 3,000 men out of work and stopping a \$3,000,000 payroll.

Formation of the new phony

Company to recognize their union.



## Change the World

Obscene Literature  
In the Mail by  
Gus Schnitzelbank

by MIKE GOLD

**A**NOTHER report from Gus Schnitzelbank, leader of the Nazification of America, to his boss, Arthur Rosenberg, who is Nazifying the wide world:

Dear Fuehrer and Racial Comrade: Heil Hitler! I am answering your cablegram in haste. There should be no alarm over Roosevelt's speech against the fascist bloc of nations. It is pure Yankee bluff, and also an attempt to divert indignation from his appointment of Hugo Black. It is safe for us to ignore him. As our Berlin paper so accurately said, here is another Woodrow Wilson, an academic theorist who lives in a world of fantasy.

"The masses rapidly desert him. I am mailing copies of the leading Republican newspapers here. You will see how little they esteem the President. It is true they accuse him of wishing to become a fascist dictator, but that is the peculiar form of American demagoguery. I pointed this out in my letter on Hugo Black, where I showed how it was the Ku Klux element itself that attacked Black. American politics are very peculiar this way. I wish I could better read and write the English to understand the minds of this strange and uncouth people.

"To come back to Roosevelt: I would suggest that if he goes further along his arrogant path that we show our proud Aryan strength in some way. A good method would be to cut off all American imports and send a few thousand more German Jews to the hospitals and concentration camps. The Americans are children who can only understand a good whipping. They are commercial minded, and if we punish them economically they will cry for mercy. They are also cowardly, and fear war. If they learn of fresh victories over our Jews they will shrink from our mighty power.

"I repeat: America is not standing behind the President in his anti-fascist policy. All Yorkville was deeply shocked and indignant. A vote of censure against Roosevelt was passed unanimously by the Storm Troops of Hoboken, Newark, Yaphank and five other big American cities.

"Even American labor feels deeply for the Japanese. I know this from having talked to several Yorkville waiters who are compulsory members of trade unions. They assure me that the union resolutions passed against Japan do not express the true wishes of the rank and file.

"There is a deep fascist sentiment everywhere. It only needs some money to cultivate. I have spent the \$30,000 you sent last week. If I could only be allowed a million dollars or two! That would insure a real quickening!

"Also, if Goosenheimer were not operating here, with his claims to be the American Fuehrer, I would not have so much financial difficulty. As it is, I must fight with Goosenheimer for every nickel, besides meeting his slanders. But I am still trying to kidnap him for you, and have accumulated charges as long as your arm. Recently I discovered he has a Catholic sweetheart in the Bronx. He has also purchased a suit manufactured by Hart, Schaffner and Marx, notorious Jews. Another of my spies discovered him laughing in a moving picture house where the Ritz brothers were playing—they are also Jews.

"I repeat, ignore Roosevelt. He is a windbag and failure, as even the New York Tribune assures us. Let us show our might in Germany and he and his Jew minority will run. Japan is growing more popular every day. The cause marches on! Heil Hitler!"

## Column Left

Sorted from  
The Sewage of  
Fascist Chicane  
by HARRISON GEORGE

**I**NCAUTIOUS readers of the capitalist newspapers should be reminded that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is decided in Moscow, and not in London, Warsaw, Shanghai, or New York.

No, not even this writer, would attempt to forecast what will or will not be done by the Soviet Union in the Far Eastern crisis, where ruthless fascist aggression threatens the world with war. But this much I do know, that the power of the Soviet Union will be used to the utmost in behalf of world peace. Which, however, is no guarantee that it will please the purblind pacifists.

But there are plenty of people running loose in capitalist newspaper offices who rush in where angels fear to tread. Which is to say that they are not angels, in fact, quite the opposite.

On Monday it was splattered over the front page of Hearst's N. Y. Journal: "RED TROOPS TO CHINA." Well, who said so? Under a dateline from London, it was said that "the Daily Mail reported from Warsaw" that "Soviet Russia has decided to meet Japan's threat in the Far East"—hence—"troops to China."

The London Daily Mail, owned by the British Hearst, Lord Rothermere, thus manufactured some "news" that no other news agency did from Warsaw. But Hearst himself was doing his part, too. Our old friend H. R. Knickerbocker appeared in the same issue of the Journal, bristling with "unimpeachable information"—which is quite a claim for Knickerbocker, who just one year and one month ago "unimpeachably" told us that Franco was going to capture Madrid—"tomorrow."

And what is this unimpeachable liar telling us now? Nothing less than that the Soviet Ambassador to China had "reported to the Kremlin" (remember, this dispatch is from Shanghai) that "Russia must intervene against the Japanese in China within two months, because... China will collapse within that time."

This, said Knickerbocker, was information given by "Nanking authorities." Well, Chiang Kai-shek is a pretty good authority in Nanking, and just the day before he had told the Chinese people not to expect "help from abroad." And the week before he had declared that China "can fight for a hundred years."

Though China needs and deserves help, how come Knickerbocker to decide that Moscow is the sole source of assistance? And forget that the signatories of the Nine-Power Pact have obligations under that treaty to aid China?

Well, one must not forget that Hearst is opposed to enforcing the Nine-Power Treaty and to Roosevelt's policy of collective security. It appears that "Dirty Willie" is, with some others, anxious to get a war between the U.S.S.R. and Japan, with world fascism helping Japan, but nobody standing with the Soviet.

Queerly enough, the same idea appeared in Sunday's N. Y. Times, written by that despicable White Guard, "Augur," who scatters whatever absurd lies and distortions the British Foreign Office finds too rotten to make official.

This time, this spinner of wild tales, declared that "Russia's Failure to Go to War With Japan is Regarded As a Sign of Weakness" by British Tories. The ridiculous yarn is given that Litvinoff "promised" Roosevelt that the Soviet Union would, all by its lonesome, make war on Japan "at the slightest move." And now, complains "Augur"—"the watchman has been asleep."

Alas, that's not all. Though British Tories have stabbed Spain in the back by preventing its democratic government from getting arms it is entitled to—by the British-made diabolical "Non-Intervention Pact"—this "Augur" has the gall to say that the "Inability of Loyalists to Win With Moscow Help, Also Viewed As a Fault," of Moscow! Did anyone ever hear such chicanery!

Even more! "Augur" sadly registers Tory disappointment with Soviet "weakness"—wonders regretfully why France is so pig-headed about maintaining the Soviet-French Mutual Assistance Pact.

Put these pieces together and you have some high-class pro-fascist provocation. But remember that Soviet foreign policy is decided in Moscow.

## Hollywood Week by Week

Religious Prejudice in the Film Industry and the S. W. G. Fight

By Don Blackwell

It can't happen here? At Columbia studios a few months ago a technician was seen in the company of Leopold McLaughlin and Herman Schwinn, Nazi leaders in California, distributing anti-Semitic literature right on the lot. This was brought to the attention of the technician's employer, yet he still retains his job. At Paramount, a producer has been quoted as saying that he "would not employ Jewish talent," even though approved by Hosi Adolph Zukor. The Art Department of the same studio has aspects of a miniature German-American Bund and is headed by the Nazi-Anti-Semite Hans Drier. Besides these, the Paramount private police are also notoriously anti-Semitic and practically no Jewish technicians are employed by the studio.

Religious Prejudices

At Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, several department heads are also refusing to employ persons because of religious beliefs and the wholesale discharge of Universal employees are in some cases due to religious discrimination and not "economy."

The "economy" business at Universal has some ironic aspects. While dozens of small salaried workers have been fired, J. Cheever Cowdin, who controls most of the film plant's stock and who is responsible for the economy purge, continues to draw \$1,750 weekly and these people want to know for what? Now the studio is thinking of cutting down the police force because the company's workers have dwindled to such an extent, the cops have no one to watch.

A lot of people who have been taking the fight of the Screen Writers Guild lightly, are just now beginning to realize the tremendous significance of the battle. A victory for the Guild gives Washington and the National Labor Relations Board an effective weapon toward controlling the industry from a labor and fair-code practice standpoint which the studios have been fighting for years. Hence the presence at the hearing of the greatest array of legal talent ever assembled in West Coast courts, all representing the producers and the company union Screen Playwrights, with the exception of Janofsky for the Guild and Walsh for the Labor Board.

Introduction of nearly every bit of testimony during the hearing has been achieved only after hours and vociferous objections by attorneys for the producers, led by S. P. Counsel, Neil McCarthy. So many objections have been voiced that it is estimated that if they were laid end to end, they would equal the figure of Louis B. Mayer's yearly dividend. Most of these objections have been over-ruled however, the producers receiving their saddest blows when they were ordered to submit secret financial details of their operations and when they heard the decision of Dr. David Sapos, chief economist of the N.L.R.B. who testified that the studios are engaged in interstate commerce.

These continuous objections on the part of the producers' attorneys are not for nothing. The producers expected to lose the N.L.R.B. hearing, but they want the objections in the record for court review, indicating they will appeal the Board's decision and spend a fortune if necessary to keep on appealing the case to higher courts.

Writers Engaged in Daily Worker Drive

Writers have ideas. And they're using them to the nth degree in raising money for the Daily Worker Drive.

They've got one idea which ought to raise a couple of hundred dollars. It's a movie affair. Three shows. On Friday, Oct. 15 the Film Group of the Federal Writers Project will show a triple feature: The Youth of Maxim, one of the greatest Soviet pictures ever filmed; Manchuria, a thrilling study of life and conditions in the Asiatic country now being used as the key to many of the great Far Eastern problems; and The Love Life of a Polyp, with Robert Benchley narrating the story in a series of hilarious and rib-splitting films.

This film showing will be held at the Union Methodist Church, 229 W. 48th St., with the first showing at 7 o'clock and the next at 9 P.M.

## Portraits of Industry and Labor

Lotte Jacobi, Noted German Photographer Who Fled Nazi Terror, Continues Her Work in the United States

By Beth McHenry

The lady photographer, the famous present generation of a long line of camera artists, Miss Lotte Jacobi, translated the letter which closed her studio in Berlin.

The letter was in German and even now, in her studio at 24 Central Park South, thousands of miles from the insolence and brutality of the Nazis, Miss Jacobi hesitates in translating that letter from the German Propaganda Department, because the phrases in it anger her so.

Lotte Jacobi is one of the foremost photographers in the world and the walls of her studio are lined with the camera portraits which record the extent and fineness of her work. Portraits of political figures and great scientists, Einstein and Heinrich Mann and Maxim Litvinoff.

Portraits of industry and human labor. German stevedores and factory workers. Pictures from many countries—hundreds of them from all parts of the Soviet Union. Miss Jacobi spent months in the far east of Russia and the faces of the people there, the children growing up in freedom and the old men with their faces turned to the future—they're on the walls of her studio too.

There's Abraham Lincoln from the statue in London, and Massachusetts fishermen and the face of Von Ossietzky.

German Hero of The People

"That one I took in Germany, before Von Ossietzky went to prison," Miss Jacobi explained. "Even then, he was ill. Friends wanted him to leave the country—but he refused, saying for the good of everyone; Pacifists, Socialists, Communists, he must go to prison."

Miss Jacobi was touring the Soviet Union in 1933, when Hitler came to power in her own country. She returned to find Germany in the hands of the Nazis.

Lotte Jacobi wasn't exactly driven out of Germany, not exactly. It was only that her work was boycotted and her studio was closed and she was given no earthly chance to earn a living. Perhaps, she suggested, that might be accounted the equivalent of being driven out.

Miss Jacobi, who is Jewish, found that the papers and periodicals which had been her commercial market were closed to her, by order of the propaganda department. For a while, she said, she managed to remain in business by taking as partner a Gentile friend—but then came the letter in June, 1935, which told her she must leave the firm, or the business would be closed down altogether.

For many generations the family of Miss Jacobi were not only useful



Two reproductions of Lotte Jacobi's portraits, a German stevedore and the statue of Abraham Lincoln.

citizens of their homeland, Germany, but they were prominent for their gifted work. Miss Jacobi's Berlin studio was the one her father had used and even her great-grandfather, back in 1850, was one of the world's best known and honored photographers.

Lotte Jacobi was born in Thorn in West Prussia and she says it was there that she first glimpsed the meaning of race prejudice and the terrible forms it could assume.

"In our community there were many Polish people," she explained. "The Emperor thought they were growing to be too free a people—he visited there and made a speech against them in 1896. That started a terrible campaign against the Poles, against their culture, their architecture—everything, just as today in Germany the campaign is carried on against the Jews."

"The Polish farmers lost their land. Their children were forbidden

to speak the Polish language; their religious services had to be read in German. The Polish people there of course drew closer together because of the persecution, became consciously nationalistic."

Good to Be Here

Miss Jacobi, a slight dark-eyed woman, who speaks easily in spite

of her accent, said you just could not understand the full tragedy of Germany unless you had been there to see what happened to art and culture and to the lives of the people.

"It is good to be in America," she said. "I like it here. This summer I was in New England—that is splendid country. I made many photographs of the fishermen and the other people there. I am glad to live here and I am eager to see all of America. But it is dreadful to remember my own people suffering in Germany under Hitler."

She spoke of the great American photographers, foremost of whom she considers Stieglitz and Bourke-White and Weston. She loves to work and spends nights as well as days photographing, developing, printing.

Next year she hopes to make a trip out to the west coast, going by auto all of the way, taking pictures of America as she travels.

ON SPANISH EARTH



"Spanish Earth," directed by Joris Ivens, is now playing at the World. "Song of Ceylon" and "Thunder Over the Orient" complete the bill. Ernest Hemingway, above.

## Books of the Day

By Edwin Seaver

KNIGHT PUBLISHERS has put out a unique sort of manual on "What Every Young Man Should Know About War."

Edited by Harold Shapiro, this manual seeks to give the correct answers to a host of questions about modern warfare—not the political or economic aspects, but the brute facts about mass murder, such as the conditions one may expect to find while living in the trenches, the nature of man's reactions to poison gas, the various kinds of wounds to be suffered, what happens when one is bumped off, etc. etc.

The answers to the questions are not theoretical. They are actual answers provided by members of the Army Medical Corps during the World War.

The question, for instance, is "what may happen to me while I am asleep in the trenches?"

And the answer: "You may be charred to death by enemy flame throwers. You may receive nocturnal visits from rats. During the last war, rats were most troublesome at night, when they would run over and occasionally bite sleeping or wounded men. Remember the experience of American, French and British soldiers, you may have the harrowing sensation of awakening at night to feel the muddy feet or tail of a rat passing over your face, and leaving, as souvenirs, plague-infested fleas and other parasites capable of communicating disease."

"You may be exposed to the toxic atmosphere of phosgene gas. If you have not been awakened in time, you will rub your irritated eyes and try to clear your irritated throat. Suddenly you will experience difficulty in breathing, and feel violent contractions of your throat and chest. You will complain of oppressive muscular weakness. Or, if exposed to a small quantity, you may show no effect until the next day, when you may fall to the ground with a bloody froth flowing from your nostrils and lips, and die of 'dry drowning'."

WE REMEMBER the ironic title of Remarque's novel: "All Quiet on the Western Front." What is a quiet day in trench warfare?

"IN THE SECOND BATTLE of the Marne, the most striking thing was the number of dead bodies of men and animals and the length of time they remained on the field. They were scattered everywhere, and as they lay for days unburied, the stench was terrific. It is believed that many of these bodies were unburied for at least ten days. Worse than the odor, however, was the fly-breeding that took place in these bodies. They soon became black, swollen, decomposing masses of organic matter, simply alive with maggots."

Well, there's no point in recounting further horrors. Nobody is so dumb as to suppose war is a very pleasant business. On the other hand, it helps to keep a constant picture of modern warfare before the eyes of the people; a wounded man forsaken on the battlefield is the most unpatriotic creature imaginable—breeding that took place in these bodies. They soon became black, swollen, decomposing masses of organic matter, simply alive with maggots."

Major Harlow Brooks has said of war: "It's a man's game, and just as in millinery or gardening, a man who stays at it long enough is pretty certain to die." That's putting it mildly. Major. In fact, it's a triumph of understatement.

## Health Advice

By Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advise. Readers' questions will be referred to a doctor for reply. However, diagnosis of individual cases and prescription will not be attempted. When writing, please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

How to Defraud The Childless Woman

N. B., Los Angeles, California, writes: "I have heard a great deal about a three-fold treatment for women put out by Dr. H. Will Elders, Suite 316, Schneider Building, St. Joseph, Mo. Have you any information on him?"

The Federal Trade Commission, on April 5, 1937, ordered H. Will Elders to stop advertising directly or indirectly that his "prescription," "sanitary douche," and "laxative lozenges" are cures, remedies or competent treatment for sterility (childlessness) in women.

Elders was born in 1874 and at the age of twenty years was graduated from a medical school which is no longer in existence. As far back as 1911 the government had to proceed against him.

Since the drugs used—strychnine and cocaine derivatives—were not a "cure" and were definitely harmful, his tablets were declared mislabeled. Elders pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$11 and costs. Like all quacks and patent medicine makers he found it cheaper to plead guilty, pay the insignificant fine and continue to defraud and harm the American people.

Starting in 1924, Elders began to offer childless women his free (!) book advertising his product "Sterilone," but not until 1935 did the government's Food and Drug Administration declare "Sterilone" to be sold under fraudulent curative claims. This nostrum was made up chiefly of plant drugs like hydnastis (a drug encouraging urination) plus a laxative. Elders' "Female Re-Lax Lozenges" also were declared in the same class as "Sterilone."

The "Filled Prescription for Women" is chiefly made up of a laxative and hydnastis; the "Laxative Lozenges" of laxatives and strychnine; and the "Private Prescription Sanitary Douches" of a weak antiseptic and menthol.

Elders will probably find a way to meet the Federal Trade Commission's charges and then go on to another scheme to defraud the women who do not know that childlessness requires intensive study of each partner by a competent reputable women's specialist.

## MOTION PICTURES

"This is CHINA" —World-Telegram  
"Jubilant March" —World-Telegram  
CAMEO 42 St. East 25th St. 25c  
Cameo 42 St. East 25th St. 25c

ASCOT —Bronx  
THE THIRTEEN —Rodeo  
"No one should miss it" —POST

"A NEW HIGH!" —World-Telegram  
Green Fields —World-Telegram  
CHINA STRIKES BACK —World-Telegram  
SQUIRE —World-Telegram  
CAMEO 42 St. East 25th St. 25c  
Cameo 42 St. East 25th St. 25c

CHAMPIONSHIP —Rodeo  
Rodeo —Rodeo  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN  
AMUSEMENT

LAST DAYS  
"The deepest essence of Gorki...  
"THE FILM IS THE BEST THAT FRANCE HAS TO OFFER."  
—David Platt, DAILY WORKER  
"magnificent film"—NEW MASSES  
The Lower Depths  
from the cele. Maxim Gorki  
brated play by  
EXTRA!  
HEART OF SPAIN  
Authentic Revelation from Madrid  
55th St. Playhouse CO. 2-4123

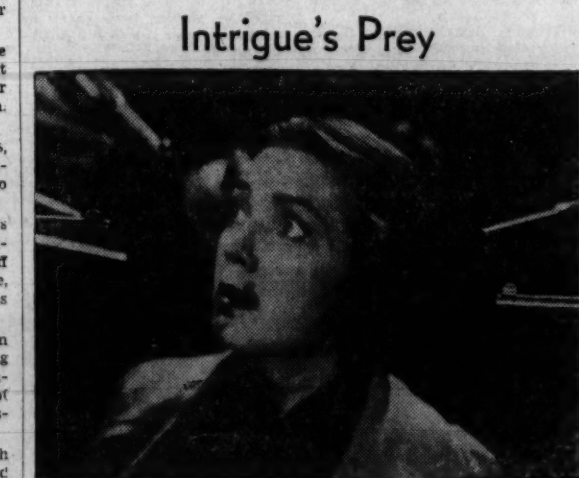
How Will the War in Spain End?  
RALPH BATES  
Distinguished British Author  
Captain, "International Brigade."  
"Auspicious Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 125 West 45th St.,  
Longacre 3-0215 and League of American Writers, 381 4th Ave.,  
Midway Hill 3-8007.

Now Showing—5th Wk. on Broadway  
Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms"  
"Spanish Earth"  
Extra!  
"SONG OF CEYLON" &  
"Thunder Over the Orient"  
WORLD 49 St. 133 W. 47th St. 47th St.  
Tel. CL 7-3747  
Cont. from 10 A.M.—15c to Noon W'days

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. BATES ON HIS NORTH AMERICAN TOUR  
MECCA TEMPLE  
133 WEST 54th STREET  
Tomorrow Evening  
Admission 25c, 50c  
Mr. Bates will answer questions from the floor

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CAMERA TOUR OF THE SOVIET UNION  
"U.S.S.R.—1937"  
(Full English Titles)  
First Time Off Broadway at Pop. Prices  
CENTURY 34 Ave. cor. 13 St.  
Mat. 55c. Eve. 35c

MUSIC  
TOWN HALL—TONIGHT (Thurs., Oct. 14) 8:30  
COMPINSKY TRIO  
ONLY APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON!  
Auspicious Dental Division, Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy  
Seats Now Selling in Advance: \$1.50 to \$5.00. Loges \$2.00  
BRAHMS - BACH - STAHL - FRANCK



Lila Lee is seen above in a scene from "Nation at Arms" opening at the Criterion tomorrow. "Over the Goal" is also on the bill.



# STEP RIGHT UP FOR YOUR GRID WINNERS

By LESTER RODNEY

That bold, defiant and successful prediction of mine on the Yankees over the Giants has gone to my typewriter. So before some discourteous individual asks me what round Pedro Montanez "is going to blast Lou Ambers out of there to cap his great drive to the top," or wants to know all about the Chicago Cubs' great "September home stand on their own field" I'll let you in on a few football winners.

If you use this information to cop the \$350 grand prize in any of the guessing contests, don't forget that this page is still in the Daily Worker Expansion Drive League.

We'll start right in with the tough ones. Brooklyn College to down Wagner of Staten Island. Any team that braves that old creaking, huffing and puffing, mulling and tolling ferry from Brooklyn to Staten Island has what it takes to beat Wagner. Even Minnesota would be a good bet to outbottle the Islanders after the trip across the Narrows. So it's Brooklyn to win—categorically. (Wagner's record?—Well, they were nosed out by New Britain Teachers, 32-0, but it was just one of those things...)

## Butting the Ram

Pitt vs. Fordham. That looks like a Yankee-Giant proposition this year. I like Larrupin' Lou Di Goldberg and the rest of that awesome herd of end sweepers from the mining regions to biff across a few against the Ram's line of Hubbles.

True, the boys from the school that doesn't give the Daily Worker sports department any passes for their games have a few stopped Jocko Sutherland's hard-running Rose Bowlers two years running (or standing still—the scores were 0-0). But the Ram has been strictly on the defensive and then their new center hasn't got such an awesome name as Wojciehowicz (?). And these Pitt babies are better than ever, they say, and you just can't stop touchdowns. And PLEASE don't mail this column back to me to eat. The quality of paper doesn't run so well in October. Skipping lightly past a few like Cornell over Syracuse, Navy over Harvard, Manhattan over Villanova, Northwestern over Purdue, and Thunder over the Bronx, I'll take you right in the secret door for the week's two big, ultra-special upsets.

Number 1 is Pennsylvania to take Columbia. Before going into the reasons footballically, I must admit that I'm a bit prejudiced. Any school with Nicholas Murray Butler as president and a guy named Robert Taylor in the backfield deserves to be upset.

But anyhow Little's Boys in Blue are a phony favorite in this one. All they're really shown to date is a great back in Syd Luckman, and the usual beautiful-to-watch synchronization of Little's split second attacking maneuvers. Practically all the ground they gained last Saturday in that crazy Army defeat came from the uncanny passing



Penn was beaten by Yale at the same time, but Yale wouldn't like to play the sleepy-town boys again. WITHOUT the services of two very good backs, Penn marched around the gridiron to outgain the Elis and leave the impression that they were apt to break some team in half one of these Saturdays. I'll take the co-ed half of Columbia.

The next super-special upset is more sinister. Carnegie Tech to beat Notre Dame.

I'll give you the technical side of that one in Monday's column. As a parting thought, don't bet on football. If you must, don't bet on the teams I pick to win. If you do, don't bet too much. And if you do, and win, don't forget that we're still trailing "Calling All Ports" by a narrow margin in the big drive for the Western Daily Worker and the People's Daily of Chicago.

## What's On

**RATES:** 15 words, 50¢ Monday to Saturday, 10¢ Sunday, 15¢ additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 11 Noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 11 Noon. Payment must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

**Today**  
FREE RECORDED CONCERTS at Workers Bookshop, 30 E. 13th St., between 1-2 P.M. 4-7 P.M. Selected works of the masters.

**Tonight**  
INTERESTING MEETING! On recent developments in Spain. Relatives of boys in Spain will be present. Admission free. 14th St. and Avenue M. N.Y.C. Aup. Yehanno Branch, Friends of Am. Lincoln Battalion, 4-5 P.M.

**Tomorrow**  
RIDE THE CONGRESS SPECIAL! To the Second National Negro Congress. Only \$2.50 round trip. Leaves Penn. Station 3:30 P.M. Stops in Newark for pickups. Then Philly and History! For History will be made there by participants in the Congress. For train tickets and information, Local Office, National Negro Congress, 188 Lenox Ave. Open day and night to Oct. 14th. Phone University 4-7707, or World Tourists, 175 Broadway, Algonquin 4-6655.

**BIRTH CONTROL!** Lecture by Dr. Cheri Appel, noted authority. Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and East 163rd St., Bronx. Admission 35c. 8:30 P.M. AUTHORITIES ON ONE PLATFORM!!! Ym. Gropper! Joe Jones! Louis Lomwick! Jerome Klein. 8 P.M. Admission 35c. A.C.A. Gallery, 52 West 8th St.

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BEACON, NEW YORK  
\$16 per week — \$3 per day  
CARS LEAVE daily from 2700 Bronx Park E. at 10:30 A.M. Fri. at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sat. at 10:30 A.M. and 9 P.M.  
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**Book Sale**  
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**BIRTH CONTROL**  
TOMORROW — 8:30 P.M.  
HUNTS POINT PALACE  
Southern Boulevard and East 163rd Street  
ADMISSION 35 CENTS

# SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1937

## South, Midwest Going Down in Grid Ratings

Inter-Sectional Clashes Show Coast, East on Top

The Southwest and Mid-West, generally conceded for years to be the strongest football divisions, appear on the downgrade.

In inter-sectional play thus far they have the worst records. In the unbeaten and untied ranks, they trail the East and South.

Mid-Western teams have participated in 10 inter-sectional games and won only three. The Southwest has won three and lost six.

The Mid-West boasts four perfect record teams—Detroit, Nebraska, Northwestern and Wisconsin. The Southwest has two—Baylor and Texas A. and M. The East has eleven—Army, Yale, Pittsburgh, Fordham, Navy, Harvard, Holy Cross, Catholic U., Syracuse, Dartmouth and Cornell. The South has five—Georgia, Alabama, Georgia Tech, Louisiana State and Vanderbilt. The Pacific Coast has two—California and Santa Clara.

In inter-sectional competition this week, the Mid-West and Southwest have an opportunity to improve. Three inter-sectional games involve Mid-Western eleven—Detroit-Catholic U., Notre Dame-Carnegie Tech, and Princeton-Chicago. Southwestern eleven play two outside games—Vanderbilt-S.M.U. and Baylor-Centenary.

Other inter-sectional games involve the East and South, pairing Holy Cross and Georgia; Tulane and Colgate; and Bucknell and Miami. The South is favored to win the first two.

### INTERSECTIONAL STANDINGS:

|                | W  | L | T | Pct.  |
|----------------|----|---|---|-------|
| Pacific Coast  | 3  | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Rocky Mountain | 1  | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| East           | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| South          | 5  | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Mid-West       | 3  | 6 | 0 | .333  |
| Southwest      | 3  | 6 | 0 | .333  |

Both the Coast and Rocky Mountain divisions scored their triumphs against Mid-Western teams. U.S.C. beat Ohio State while Washington beat Iowa, another big 10 team. Colorado beat Missouri of the Big Six.

Ohio scored one of the Mid-West's triumphs when it defeated Texas Christian. Purdue defeated Carnegie Tech, and a Detroit defeated Texas Tech. Chicago and Michigan State both were defeated in inter-sectional competition and Chicago is picked to lose another to Princeton this week.

**3 More Series for Joe?**  
Joe McCarthy signed a contract yesterday to manage the World Champion New York Yankees for the next three years at a salary of \$35,000 per season.

???????

**Coming!**  
MAX FEDACHT speaks on "New Developments in Spain." October 15, 3:30 P.M. Aup. Workers School Forum.

**PEOPLE'S GYM DANCE!** Saturday night, Oct. 16, "Crystal Room." Center Hotel, 108 W. 43rd St. Adm. 50c in advance, 60c at door. Sponsored by Committee for a People's Gym.

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE BAZAAR!!!** American League Against War and Fascism, 108 W. 43rd St. and 23rd. Sylvia Sidney to open Bazaar. Big assortment of merchandise at half price and less. Lunch, dinner, prominent guests, entertainment. Hotel Center, 108 W. 43rd St. Time: Noon to midnight.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
Shack Brigades Banquet, Oct. 16, Saturday evening at 8 P.M., Broad St. Mannings, Broad and Girard Ave. James W. Ford, F. Brown, Roy Hudson, Pat Toohay, Harry Gannes, David Leeds will speak.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
Costume Ball Saturday, Oct. 16th, 8:30 P.M., at Steuben Club, Grand Ballroom, 188 W. Randolph St. Dancing, Costumes, Prizes, Conquests, Drinks, Tiny Parham's Orchestra.

**Neurack**  
INDOOR SPORTS! Game night! Proceeds to Daily Worker and Election Campaign. 518 Clinton Ave. Bar, food and dancing. Adm. 25c. Aup. Clinton Hill Branch of Communist Party, 8:30 P.M.

**LECTURE BY DR. CHERI APPEL**  
Outstanding Authority on  
**BIRTH CONTROL**  
TOMORROW — 8:30 P.M.  
HUNTS POINT PALACE  
Southern Boulevard and East 163rd Street  
ADMISSION 35 CENTS

**LITTLE LEFTY**  
NOT A RECRUIT FOR OUR TEAM IN SIGHT AND WE'VE BEEN HERE FOUR HOURS!  
WE NEED ELEVEN AND WE ONLY GOT FOUR!  
FELLERS DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!  
LET US SURVEY OUR FORCES—LEFTY WILL MAKE A GOOD CAPTAIN—PEANUTS IS GOOD AT NUMBERS SO HE CAN CALL THE SIGNALS—BUTCH CAN MAKE A SWELL TACKLE—  
—AND AHEM!—WITH MY ORGANIZATIONAL PROWESS, I'LL BE COACH!  
HEY! LET PROFESSOR DIG UP THE TEAM—WE GOTTA PRACTICE!



## Smoke Get in Fordham's Eye?

**MARSHALL GOLDBERG**  
STAR HALFBACK OF PITTSBURGH'S CHAMPION ROSE BOWL TEAM—  
RAN 55 YARDS TO A TOUCHDOWN  
THE FIRST TIME HE GOT THE BALL  
THIS SEASON—HE RETURNED THE  
OPENING KICKOFF OF THE  
SECOND GAME EIGHTY  
YARDS BEFORE BEING CAUGHT  
FROM BEHIND!



## Big 'Character-Building' Teams Being Shamefully Mistreated

By Henry McLemore

Character-building certainly has been taking a kicking around in the first three weeks of the current football season.

Here it is still Indian summer (or am I confused, and this is the dog-day period?)

and dozens of our most renowned character-building teams have been beaten or tied. With the world series finally out of the way I was glancing over the gridiron results for the first time this year, and was amazed to find that these teams had either been beaten or held even:

Notre Dame, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio State, Michigan, Michigan State, Indiana, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Tennessee, Duke, Tulane, Columbia, Manhattan, Auburn, Duquesne, Purdue, Southern California, Washington, Texas, Mississippi State, T. C. U., Stanford, U. C. L. A., St. Mary's, S. M. U., N. Y. U., North Carolina, Missouri, Oklahoma, Carnegie Tech and—lack of breath prevents me from naming the others.

This, to me, makes very provocative reading. Because, as every one knows, it is on the football fields that the character of America's youth is molded. And the teams of the schools in the above list have led in this fine development for years. It indeed gives one pause to learn that the Minnesota squad, with character enough to fill each position with three young leaders, already has been beaten. And that Ohio State, where tackles are taught to salute the flag and help elderly ladies across the street even before they are instructed in body checking and the proper way to maim an opposing end, has been licked before the season is well under way.

What is the reason for the defeats of these teams, which for so long have led in the setting of young ideals?

It would destroy another illusion—and we already have far too

**GRID FANS!**  
For Inside Dope  
On College Football,  
Follow the Daily Worker  
Sports Page Every Day

## Ball Managers Taking the Rap

Dressen Gets Cincinnati Gate for One Bad Year—  
Hornshy Out, Grimm, Grimes Shaky—  
Front Offices Divert Blame

In baseball parlance when you "hit the dust" it means that you are sliding. Off season it means that you've slid right out of a job.

It is a baseball tradition in both major leagues to make the managers of unsuccessful teams hit the dust. For years

it was an old Brendon custom in St. Louis. Today the experts marvel at Fordham Flash Frisch for his sticking powers. The Cardinals haven't won the pennant in two years yet Frankie has his next contract sewed into his sock.

Charlie Dressen, who last year was the Cincinnati's fair-haired manager, wasn't so lucky. He went the way of all baseball managerial flesh.

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